The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,247 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Madura	2263	550	A. W. Adamson	12th Dec.
—	Gwalior	4783	800	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3507	700	G.W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2750	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Macedonia	4011	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	4726	800	G.W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3011	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	2913	600	J. G. Babut	13th ,,
	Assaye	2938	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4909	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
HYDASPES	3854	450 G. Scrivener	26th	Dec.
				1885.
BOKHARA	3801	500 H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
KHANNOH	1158	600 J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms, and return tickets, available for three and six months, can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather, 21 days during the Monsoon. The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 669. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE, to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
GIAVA	3,609 490	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAPALLO (U.S.)	3,031 850	on Sunday	1st Feb. ,,
LIGURIA	3,031 850	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,
CHINA	5,000 500	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Lassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 5, 1884.
No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
PANDORA	G. Mestrovich	3,800	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. Berti	3,300	550	1st March
ELEKTRA	G. Sugnis	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Rossa	3,800	560	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

PASSAGE MONEY.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Above Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,300	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
YORKSHIRE	F. Eccles	3,200	400	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing. For freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Bombay, 29, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1884.
s.s. PERSIA	3979 500	Hutchison	16th Dec.
			1885.
s.s. ASIA	3590 480		2nd Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3079 480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3040 400	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s.s. VICTORIA	3242	489 W. Russell	3rd Jan.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 12, 1884. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	St. L. Wilson	12th Dec.
CLAN MCARTHUR	4,000	J. R. Rule	22nd do.
			1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.
CLAN FORBES	2,850	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE attention of intending passengers is drawn to the magnificent new steel steamship CLAN MCARTHUR, Captain Rule, sailing from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the 22nd December, 1884.

The saloons and cabins of this steamer are situated (ships forward of the engine and boiler space), and lighted throughout with the electric-light. She has an entirely separate music saloon on the upper deck, smoking room, &c.

For particulars, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Gutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S.S. "MERKA," Captain Abass will leave this for Zanzibar direct on MONDAY, the 15th inst. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPANISH GRAPES.

Cash Re. 1-2 per pound.

NUTS TO CRACK.

WALNUTS ..... Ans. 10 per lb.
BRAZILS ..... Ans. 8 per lb.
BARCELONAS ..... Ans. 8 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORDAN'S CELEBRATED GOLD & SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES,

Plain, fluted, engine-turned and engraved slide spiral, double and spring mounts, with or without attachment ring.

Silver Rs. 5 to Rs. 18; Gold Rs. 20 to 72 each.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS,
Each from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 14-8 Cash.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS,
In Boxes of 1 dozen.
At Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 Cash.

LOCKETS, GOLD & JEWELLED,
of the best London manufacture in the newest designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 Cash.

JEWELLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S NEW CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES

Mounted with Nickel Rim, and Patent Spring Fastening.

RUSSIA LEATHER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Rosas.
Size 5 by 3, to contain 8 Cheroots	from 5 8	to 10 8
Size 5½ by 3½ ,, 10 ,,	from 9 8	to 12 8
To contain 16 Cigarettes	from 4 0	to 7 0
,, 18 ,,	from 6 0	to 10 0

MOROCCO LEATHER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

To contain 8 Cheroots, size 5½ by 3½	from 7 0	to 10 0
,, 10 ,, ,, 5½ by 3½	from 10 8	to 13 8
,, 14 ,,	from 4 8	to 7 0
,, 20 ,,	from 6 0	to 8 8

BEST CALF.

To contain 4 Cheroots, size 5 by 2½	from 6 0	to 9 0
,, 8 ,, 5 by 2½	from 7 0	to 10 0
,, 12 ,, 8½ by 4	from 11 0	to 14 0

PRESENTATION CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

Russia Leather Cheroot Cases; Mounted in Nickel and Ormolu, Richly Engraved.
from Rs. 14 to Rs. 21.

Solid Silver Cheroot Cases, in velvet lined cases, richly engraved.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 115.
Plain, six 5 by 2½.
Rs. 75.

Solid Silver Cigarette Cases.
At Rs. 45, Rs. 50, and Rs. 60.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION SETS IN SOLID SILVER.

Comprising Cheroot Case, Cigarette Case and Match Box in Velvet Lined Case,
Rs. 180.

Cigar and Cigarette Cases of every description, the largest and best Stock in India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES WILLIAM BUTLER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MARIANO RALEA ALPHONSO, of Bombay, Portuguese, formerly of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and late a Government Pensioner.

WILLIAM READING, late European Constable in the Bombay Police Force.

JOHAN SLAVICZEK, *alias* J. S. COLONNA, late of Bagamoyo, Seyundersbad.

HUGH STEWART COCHRANE, V.C., late of Flint Lodge, Villiers Road, Southsea, in the County of Southampton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement, at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WEDDING PRESENTS AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Aghdams	from 25 0	to 30 0
Army and Navy Cups	,, 16 0	to 35 0
Assiettes	,, 80 0	to 160 0
Beer Jugs	,, 35 0	to 70 0
Beer Mugs	,, 10 8	to 28 0
Biscuit Boxes	,, 16 0	to 80 0
Bottle Holders	,, 18 0	to 25 0
Bottle Labels	,, 1 4	to 4 0
Brandy and Soda Frames	,, 50 0	to 70 0
Bread Basket	,, 40 0	to 70 0
Breakfast Cruets	,, 13 8	to 28 0
Breakfast Dishes	,, 40 0	to 60 0
Butter Coolers	,, 16 0	to 30 0
Butter Knives	,, 2 8	to 7 0
Cake Baskets	,, 40 0	to 70 0
Carlton Cruets	,, 13 8	to 28 0
Cheese Scoops	,, 8 0	to 20 0
Children's Mugs	,, 8 8	to 40 0
Christening Presents	,, 10 0	to 100 0
Chutney Frames	,, 25 0	to 50 0
Cigar Lamps	,, 25 0	to 40 0
Claret Jugs	,, 18 0	to 40 0
Cocktail Shakers	,, 18 0	to 30 0
Cruet Stands	,, 20 0	to 60 0
Crumb Scoops	,, 12 8	to 25 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of	,, 40 0	to 60 0
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of	,, 32 0	to 100 0
Dessert Stands	,, 36 0	to 70 0
Dinner Cruets	,, 32 0	to 100 0
Egg Boilers or Steamers	,, 20 0	to 35 0
Egg Frames	,, 18 0	to 60 0
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	,, 250 0	to 600 0
Epergnes	,, 100 0	to 250 0
Kidas	,, 20 0	to 40 0
Fish Carvers	,, 25 0	to 35 0
Fish Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	,, 50 0	to 150 0
Flower Stands	,, 40 0	to 100 0
Fruit Stands	,, 36 0	to 70 0
Goblets	,, 28 0	to 100 0
Golf Cups	,, 20 0	to 80 0
Ice Claws	,, 8 8	to 10 0
Ice Hammers	,, 7 8	to 10 0
Ice Jugs	,, 50 0	to 100 0
Ice Pails	,, 18 0	to 30 0
Ice Spoons, sets of	,, 40 0	to 60 0
Ice Tongs	,, 4 8	to 6 8
Ice Water Sets	,, 150 0	to 250 0
Ice Water Urns	,, 200 0	to 300 0
Inkstands	,, 20 0	to 60 0
Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars	,, 14 0	to 30 0
Knife Rests, per pair	,, 3 8	to 6 0
Luncheon Frames	,, 150 0	to 200 0
Muffineers, each	,, 2 8	to 7 0
Mustard Pots	,, 5 0	to 10 0
Napkin Rings	,, 2 0	to 6 0
Nut Crackers	,, 3 8	to 7 0
Pepper Castors	,, 2 8	to 7 0
Piano Candlesticks	,, 35 0	to 40 0
Pickle Frames	,, 20 0	to 40 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	,, 1 12	to 8 0
Pickle Sauce Frames	,, 36 0	to 45 0
Salad Bowels	,, 36 0	to 100 0
Salad Servers	,, 20 0	to 30 0
Saip Cellars, sets of	,, 20 0	to 60 0
Salvers	,, 18 0	to 60 0
Sardine Boxes	,, 24 0	to 40 0
Sauce Frames	,, 36 0	to 45 0
Side Dishes, sets of	,, 250 0	to 600 0
Soda Water Frames	,, 30 0	to 40 0
Soy Frames	,, 12 8	to 14 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	,, 50 0	to 130 0
Spirit and Tumbler Stand	,, 50 0	to 70 0
Spoon Warmers	,, 13 8	to 40 0
Sugar Basins	,, 30 0	to 40 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	,, 36 0	to 50 0
Sulkies	,, 6 0	to 8 0
Tantalus Frames	,, 60 0	to 150 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	,, 14 0	to 30 0
Tea Caddies	,, 40 0	to 60 0
Tea and Coffee Services	,, 60 0	to 300 0
Tea Infusers	,, 6 0	to 8 0
Teapot Stands	,, 15 0	to 20 0
Tea Services	,, 35 0	to 100 0
Tea Spoons, per doz.	,, 11 0	to 20 0
Tea Kettles	,, 72 0	to 100 0
Tea Trays	,, 70 0	to 150 0
Telescopic Cups	,, 16 0	to 20 0
Toast Racks	,, 10 0	to 20 0
Toast Rack and Egg Frame	,, 50 0	to 70 0
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	,, 72 0	to 120 0
Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers	,, 2 8	to 4 0
Wedding Presents	,, 10 0	to 200 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, THE FORT, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE, BYCULLA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

'XMAS STORES! 'XMAS WINES!
'XMAS FRUITS! 'XMAS SWEETS!
'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!
AND
'XMAS TOYS.

The most choice and varied selection ever before imported into Poona.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE,
POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

OWING to a Dissolution of Partnership, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1884, on the premises, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the well-known and old established Engineering Foundry and Metal Business known as the

CARNAC IRON WORKS, CARNAC-BUNDER, BOMBAY,

Together with the Goodwill, Leases of the business premises, Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plants, Tools, Stock-in-Trade and Effects.

THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Possession will be given on 1st January, 1885.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. WINTER, Solicitor, Meadow-street, Fort, Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay; and on the Premises.

The Property may be viewed by permission to be obtained of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

CUT AND FINISHED WITH GREAT CARE, AND CORRECT TASTE.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

DRESS SUITS, 75 TO 120 Immense Choice of
VISITING SUITS, 64 TO 80 the Newest
LOUNGE SUITS, 30 TO 48 Materials.

Cash Discount.—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fastener, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES: MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,

FORBES AND MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.
Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brochetts, Pineapples, Dry Ginger, &c.
DESSERT DRY FRUITS—Muscatelles, Almonds, Hazel Nuts, Apricots, Pestachio Nuts, &c
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums, &c
BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults or children.
RUSSIAN TORPEDOES—The delight of the little folks.
CHOCOLATE MENIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitaine, Burnt Almonds, Lozenges, &c., &c.
CHRISTMAS, New-Year, and Birthday Cards, perfect Gems.
CONFECTIONERY English, French and Allahabad. Send for detail list.
CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence*.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

EXECUTES ALL LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR FISH, TURTLES, OYSTERS, ICE, FRUITS AND FRESH VEGETABLES, TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS AND DURBARS.

ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT DIRECT AND CHEQUES MADE PAYABLE TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES AND MEDOWS STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the station, west side. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Peddar-road, known as the "Mahableshwar," for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, top floor of a HOUSE in Fort, open to the breeze, and well adapted for a residence, Rent, only Rs. 120. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW or a well ventilated and commodious HOUSE, must be in a central locality, for the use of a "Female Hospital." The rent not to exceed Rs. 200 per month and a lease for two years will be required. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
9, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's Present at Mhow and Bhownuggur.

By order of the Directors.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of MADAT in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of dusty read which each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

NOTICES.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN, BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EXISTING LICENSES for the SALE of COUNTRY TOBACCO, SNUFF and BHEDKE in the Town of Bombay will expire on the 31st instant. All persons requiring renewal of existing licenses are required to make their applications on or before the 15th idem to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge, Prince's Dock, in order that there may be sufficient time for the preparation and registry of fresh licenses in cases in which renewal is granted.

Applications for renewal to be made on printed forms which are obtainable at the Tobacco Warehouse. The actual holders of licenses are required to attend in person.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that EXISTING LICENSES for SALE of Europe and American TOBACCO and CHEROOTS in the Town and Island of Bombay, will expire on the 31st instant. Under Act IV of 1878, all persons, Hotel Keepers, and others retailing Tobacco, Cheroots and all preparations of Tobacco are required to take out licenses which are obtainable on application to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock.

The charge for each license is one rupee per annum or for any part of a year.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds (each of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium
Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
RETURN OF THE EVER-WINNING FAVOURITES
OF BOMBAY.
PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.
THREE MORE SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 15th, 16th, and 17th.
By the Renowned and only
HUDSON'S
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISE PARTY
SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISE PARTY
The Donators of Foot-light Fun.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.
Under the Patronage and presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
When a most
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
Will be presented.
EVERY ITEM A NOVELTY.
NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.
Introducing
WIT WITHOUT RIBALDRY.
SENTIMENT WITHOUT SENILITY.
and an Everlasting Cornucopia of Fun.
Read the opinions of the Press and hear the talk of the public respecting this refined and clever entertainment. Smiling begins at 9.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 2-2-0, Rs. 1-8; Back Seats, As. 8. Children half price. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price except Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9.
Carriages at 11.
THE GRAND PIANO is from the Firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited.
Where Reserve Seats may be secured.
W. G. ALLAN, Business Agent.
T. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara, on the 5th day of January, 1885, commencing at noon.
Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.
The Hirdas are on view at the depôts, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.
G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Pimpri, Satara District, 9th December, 1884.

VOLUNTEERS: ATTENTION!
WIMBLEDON 1885.

A PROGRAMME is under preparation and will be issued for circulation as soon as possible.
Intending competitors can obtain full particulars of scheme and rules for shooting on application to undersigned.
ROBT. FRANCIS, Major,
2nd P. V. H. Corps, Secretary, *pro tem.*
Umballa, 2nd December, 1884.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

શ્રી નીલ બ્રમ્હ પ્રીન્ટીંગ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING which was advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the same hour and place.
By order of the Board of Directors,
કે.ઇ. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOORGABAI, wife of GOPALSHABA SENOY, has contracted to SELL the premises hereunder particularly described. All persons having any claim against or to the said premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE PREMISES ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jugannath Sadashiv street, Candewady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Doorgabai, wife of Gopal Shaba Senoy and her tenants, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Sonderbai, second wife of Muscoond Saccaram Purohoo and partly by the cart of Goolam Sahab Jeetekar, on or towards the west and north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the said cart of Ghulam Sahab Jeetekar, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old numbers C 38 and 547 and now number 2043 and under assessment numbers 37 and 37A.
BALKRISHNA AND BHUGWANDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs.	a.
ARMY LISTS—		
Bombay, December	1	0
Bengal, Quarterly	2	0
Hart's Annual, reduced to	6	0
Do. Quarterly	6	12
Official List October (quarterly)	0	8
John Bull's Womankind; by Max O'Rell	1	8
After Years; a story of Trials and Triumphs; by J. W. Bradley	1	4
Among the Stars; by Agnes Giberne	3	4
The Armies of the Native States of India. (Reprinted from the Times)	2	8
The Black Poodle and other Tales; by E. Anstey	3	12
Bunyip Land; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
The Canon's Ward; by James Payn	2	0
Cassell's History of the War between France and Germany	11	4
Countess Sarah; by George Ohnet	3	12
Custom and Myth; by Andrew Lang	5	12
The Flag of Distress; by Captain Mayne Reid	2	4
Graham McCall's Victory; by Grace Stebbing	3	4
Grandfather; by E. C. Phillips	1	8
Greenwood's Tag, Rag and Co.	0	6
Greenwood's Odd People in Odd Places	0	6
Greenwood's Dining with Duke Humphrey	0	6
John Inglesant; by J. H. Shorthouse	3	12
The Light of Asia; by Edwin Arnold	1	4
The Lord Mayor, a Tale of London in 1384; by E. S. Holt	3	4
Love-Clouds, a story of Love and Revenge; by J. Latey, Jun.	0	10
Lost on the Moor; by Annie Brown	1	0
Loveday's History, a Tale of many Changes; by L. E. Guernsey	3	4
Martin Charta Stories	1	4
Maretimo, a Story of Adventure; by B. St. John	1	4
A Perilous Adventure; by M. Hall	2	4
Prose Masterpieces from Modern Masterpieces, 3 Vols.	6	12
A Real Queen; by R. E. Francillon	2	4
Standy's Faith; by L. S. Rouse	0	10
Singlehearted and Doubleface; by Charles Reade	2	4
Stanley Grahame; by Gordon Staples	3	4
Voice Production and Voice Preservation; by G. Holmes	0	10
Vestigia; by George Fleming	1	4
Warnes Standard Commercial Handbook	3	4
The Wizard's Son; by Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, November	2	4
Kéraban the Inflexible; by Jules Verne	4	12
Charity Moore; by L. Orman Cooper	1	0
Instruction in Photography; by Capt. W. De W. Abney	2	4
Lowdon; by Col. G.B. Malleson (Military Biography Series)	2	8
Menhardoc; by George M. Fenn	3	4
A Mummer's Wife; by George Moore	3	12
The New Abelard; by Robert Buchanan	2	4
Origin of Cultivated Plants; by A. De Candolle	7	4
Story after Story	2	4
True to the Old Flag; by G. A. Henty	3	12
We Two; by Edna Lyall	3	12
With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan; by Col. the Hon. J. Colborne	3	12
Women of London; by Bracebridge Hemyng	1	4
Women of Paris, by ditto	1	4
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS ANNUALS AND ALMANACS FOR 1885.		
Bow Bells Almanac	0	6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	0	6
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Graphic Xmas No.	1	0
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic New Xmas Number	1	0
Grant's Xmas Number	0	10
Kate Greenaway's Almanac 10 as. and	1	0
Little Folks Annual	0	6
Messrs. Braddon's Xmas Number	0	10
Nautical Almanac	2	0
Raphael's Almanac	0	12
Sunday Magazine Xmas Number	0	6
Santa Claus Xmas Annual	1	0
The Illustrated London Almanac	0	10
Young Ladies Journal Xmas Number	1	8
Zadkiel's Almanac	0	8
" Astronomical Ephemeries	0	12
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.		
Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown at the Third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art	35	0
Hand-book of Bee-keeping for India; by J. C. Douglas	1	4
Journal of Indian Art, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 each	1	0
List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1883-84	0	8
Rough List of Indian Art-Ware, by Babu T. N. Mukharji	0	8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH TO LAUGH, BUT MUCH MORE TO LEARN, IMMENSE SUCCESS! BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!
The evening resort for pleasure and pastime; whirlwinds of laughter from beginning to end.
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will represent its popular and much-admired Gujarati play, entitled,
BLACK SHEEP OR SOCIAL PESTS.
Expressly written for the Company,
BY NANABHOY R. RANINA, Esq.
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
Opposite Crawford Markets.
ON SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding Three Lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms liberal, satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mall Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready hold, at very moderate rates.—Purushaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes. Locks and Padlocks, Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

OH, CERTAINLY, DEAR SHERIN, I will take you to the Gaiety to-night to see the great Parsee Social Play, as Fun is better than Physic, and this funny play has many good virtues.

SPIELMAGAZIN (GAME BOX) with instructions, Rs. 5 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MUSIC LESSONS.—Wanted, a Lady to give lessons on the Pianoforte in a family. Must be a good Musician. Apply J. J., this office.

HAM, Bacon, and Cheese, Oilmanstores, French, English, and American Confectionery, Tinned Fruits.—MORENAS & Co.

T. SMITH'S Celebrated Crackers, 'Xmas Tree, Ornaments, Toys, Dolls, Xmas and New Year Cards in varied assortment.—MORENAS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, &c., of the Hope Hall Family Hotel at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

PIANO by J. and P. Schiedmayer for sale at 25 per cent. discount off cost price. Been in use only 16 months. Apply to R. H. BAKER, Malabar Hill.

BOARD and Lodgings for a steady young person available with a quiet family in Fort, central part of Fort. Terms moderate. Apply B., care of this paper.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS, Pistaches, Dragees, Vanille Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Liquor Almonds, Fancy Bonbons.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

R. B. SON & Co., Daily Bazaar Purveyors.—Upcountry orders for Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, &c., carefully attended to by R. B. SON & Co., No. 2, Crawford Market.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To be let in the Circle Large, airy furnished apartments, with or without board. Splendid position. Moderate terms.—"Graceless," this Office.

FOR SALE, two sets of Brass Mounted Harness, also two Saddles with Bridles complete. The above are English made. Apply 37, Hornby-road top flat.

TO LET, Top Flat, No. 37, Hornby-road, with sitting room, dining, &c.; also two bedrooms with two bath, &c., and cook-house in same floor, with water. Apply on the premises. Only Rs 80, per month, clear.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE Auction Sale of valuable furniture, carriages, &c., of Messrs. Devarennes and Co., at Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road, on Monday, 15th December.

JUST UNPACKED Historical Oleographs of Mary Queen of Scots' Trial before Queen Elizabeth, Her Last Moment, Gladstone, Charge of Tel-el-Kebir, Surrender of Cairo, House of Lords and Commons with their Keys. A. N. DAVER, No. 7, Meadow-street.

XMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS—Plain, Mechanical, Fringed, Plush, &c., the latest patterns.—STEWARD and Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, single and double Felt Hats, Elwood's Patent Holmes, Pith Sun Hats, &c., of the latest fashion.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

HAMS, DANISH, FINEST SMOKED per lb., 11 as. nett cash.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWARE, LATHAM & Co.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test snow flake, Rs. 5-8, 125 test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons; green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S RIFLES and GUNS can be had at Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

A VERY cheap, pretty and large collection of Christmas and New Year Cards, from Ans. 2, at the CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

FOR SALE, an English-built YACHT CUTTER RIGGED, about 14 tons. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON and Co.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received on sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee, 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.—2nd Entertainment, Wednesday, 17th inst. The plan of hall is now ready, and members are requested to call and secure their seats.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c., dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Suede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Tarr's, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOKS are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Napoo Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawddcan, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION to EUCLID, for beginners, by E. R. WATTS, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1, postage one anna.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 18, Meadow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufactures for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works, Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a very large variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Argus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibbs's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. and) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.
SALE OF STATUES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
On TUESDAY, the 16th instant Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned without reserve—
An invoice of three cases very superior statues and table ornaments for drawing-rooms.
The above on view.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 13th December, 1884.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE.
15th and 16th December, 1884.
Shunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.
The Annual bona fide CLEARANCE SALE of furniture of Messrs. DEVARENNES and Co. will take place at 1 o'clock on the 15th and 16th instant, at their well known establishment, Shunkersett House.
Catalogues will be ready on the 10th instant. Furniture on view three days before sale.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
161, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood English polished household furniture, such as writing and camp tables, arm and without-arm chairs, sofas, chest of drawers, almirah, book cases, folding and reclining chairs, towel horse, &c., best plated ware, such as cruet and pickle stands, breakfast companions, teapots, spoons, forks, dessert knives, &c., rich glass ware such as handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, handsome flower vase, flower pots, oleographs, marble tables, rich table ornaments, sewing machine, hanging and table lamps, carpets, one gold watch and other miscellaneous articles.
The property is now on view.
JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 13th December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., as follows:—
Just unpacked a consignment of choice assortment of R. O. hanging, wall and table lamps, fitted with duplex burners, which are far superior in every respect than ordinary lamps generally imported in market.
To close an account:—
Remington & Co.'s hand and treadle sewing machines.
A large invoice of wine, &c., consisting of:—
Cases of Guinness's stout in qts. and pints.
Cases of Bass' Ale in qts. and pints.
Cases of ginger ale in soda bottles.
Cases of claret.
Casks of still hock.
20 cases Copenhagen beer in qts. and pints.
8 ,, champagne cider.
On account of the concerned—
F H C & Co. ex s.s. Persia, 10 cases sardines.
126 tins of butter.
A consignment of sundry articles, containing crockery-ware, &c.
3 cases knife sharpener and ship lanterns.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 81 of 1884.
S. Sazba, plaintiff, *versus* N. Sazba, defendant.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 13th instant, the sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows:—
On account of the concerned—
43 reams of foolscap papers.
On account of Bhikhoo Sazba and Co.—
7 cases lithographic stones.
40 tins printing ink.
2 casks antimony.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 13th December, 1884.

NOTICES.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—
3 per cent. per { 18 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal.
4 per annum subject to
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1887, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.
2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.
4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, etc. may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.
G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR TEAK OR TEAK TIMBER
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.
THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Sub Logs not less than one foot square. The timber to be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.
The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.
The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.
The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.
Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.
The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.
ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 30th November, 1884.

N. C. DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.
OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Havannahs	,, 1 12	,, 17 0
Manilla Cigars	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Burmahs	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Little Queens	,, 2 0	,, 20 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel shaped	,, 1 12	,, 16 8

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS a REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazaar.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
KSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Markes near Jumma Musjid.

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—69, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted sooner through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "Nobia," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen Rs.	5	6
Do. Pints	,,	3	7
Bass' Ale Quarts	,,	5	6
Do. Pints	,,	3	7
Ginger Ale	,,	2	8
Champagne Cider	,,	5	0
Phosphodine	,,	3	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	,,	11	0
Cinnamon Cordial	,,	11	0
Lime Juice Syrup	,,	11	0
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	,,	4	12
Do. Pints	,,	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homjee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one Case of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 52 0	,, 55 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 43 0	,, ...
Dry Rilite	,, 45 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From Messrs. DRUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ...	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, ...
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ...	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...

From OTTO FAUBEL, MAYENCE.

Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Braunebergar	,, 16 0	,, 23 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 29 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	,, ...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 21 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafite	,, 21 0	,, ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18 0	,, ...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24	,, ...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 12 0	,, ...
St Julien	,, 23 0	,, ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIESN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	,, ...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	,, ...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	,, ...	,, ...
M. & Spanu	,, 25 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	,, 36 0	,, ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	,, ...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 23	,, ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	,, ...
Thistle Blend Whisky**	,, 25 0	,, ...

BEER.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
St. Paull	Rs. 6 6	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 6	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 6 6	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 6	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 5 0	,, 3 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs.

COOPER, MADON, AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 6, Hummum-street, Mr. J. Jefferson presiding. The following are extracts from the directors' report, which was taken as read :—

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting to you a report on the operations of the company during the first year of its existence. And the directors think that the company may be congratulated on the results of these operations. Since the date of the last report presented to the shareholders on the 19th of March, 1883, the company has paid off the balance of Rs. 17,933-15-4, which was then due to Messrs. R. S. Madon & Co., under the arrangements made at the formation of the company, and there are now no debts owing by the company, except such, as must always arise in the ordinary course of business. On the other hand, as will be noticed from the balance sheet, the calls on the company's shares have been paid in all but a small sum which, too, has been considerably reduced since the commencement of the new year. Your directors desire to explain that the stock in hand has been carefully examined by the secretaries and managers, and every item appears in a stock book which is open to the inspection of the shareholders. In valuing the stock, all articles which have been considered to be old, and the sale of which it is therefore not to be depended on, have been altogether omitted, others have been valued at considerably lower rates than they sell for at current rates if quite fresh, and the rest of the stock at cost price, and the directors believe that the estimated value of the stock thus arrived at by the secretaries and managers may be safely relied upon. The item for furniture, plant, and fixtures requires no further remark, and the item for goodwill shows a payment to Messrs. Cooper and Company, and B. S. Madon and Company, according to the terms of the agreement entered into at the formation of the company. With regard to the amount due by constituents, your directors hope that you will agree with them in thinking that the amount is a satisfactory one, having regard to the capital of the Company and the extent of business done. And although the amount due by Home Agents appears large, it is to be noted that since the commencement of the year, goods of the value of fully Rs. 5,000 have already been received against that amount. The directors have resolved that in future the official year of the company shall terminate on the 30th June in each year. The directors suggest that the net balance of the profit and loss account should be distributed as follows :—Dividend of Rs. 10½ being at the rate of 13-1-11 per cent. on capital as paid up, Rs. 31,500-0-0; writing off 10 per cent of the goodwill account, Rs. 8,824-0-11; writing off 1-2nd of the preliminary expenses, Rs. 1,966-6-8; writing off 5 per cent. for deterioration of furniture and fixtures, Rs. 1,007-3-2; amount carried to next account, Rs. 1,468-2-9.

Resolutions were then passed. The directors' report, and the balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts for the period ending 31st October, 1883, were adopted and approved. A dividend of Rs. 10½ per share was declared, payable on and after the 3rd prox. Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Hon. R. T. Telang, C. I. E., were re-elected directors. Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wadia was appointed auditor for the next year at a remuneration of Rs. 200. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following candidates were yesterday declared to have passed in the different examinations in addition to those already mentioned,

LL.M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

Narayan Vinak Chatre, Anuntrao Nathji Mehta and F. M. L. Pinto.

OLD B.A. EXAMINATION.

Mahadeo Sitaram Chavbal.

2ND B. A. EXAMINATION.

Vasudev Ganesh Chirmule, Sakharam Ganesh Joshi, Eknath Subral Kulkarni, Rajarao Vithal Mangalvedhikar, Manchershaw Bomanji Master, and Pranjil Ardeshir Raina.

The Ellis Scholarship in English has been awarded to Bapuji Rowji Patel in the 2nd B. A. Examination.

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 12.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball.)

SUIT FOR DIVISION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

JUGMOHUNDAS MONPULDAS *vs.* SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

On the 26th September last an application was made on behalf of the defendant, with the plaintiff's consent, that the suit be heard before two judges, with a view to save the expenses of an appeal ; for whichever way the decision of a single judge went, an appeal was almost certain to be filed by one party or the other. The Chief Justice has since ordered that the suit should be heard before two judges. The Prothonotary subsequently informed the parties that the Chief Justice had considered the application of the 26th September, and that his lordship had come to the conclusion that it could not be granted, as otherwise it would have the effect of blocking up the business of the other Courts.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson for the defendant, moved to-day that the suit should be heard before two judges as directed by the order of the court of the 26th September last. The learned counsel remarked that he understood his lordship the Chief Justice had already made the order for the suit being heard before two judges the first day after the Christmas vacation.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow for the plaintiff, said he, too, was under the impression that his lordship had already made the order as mentioned by Mr. Inverarity ; but that he was not quite sure whether his impression was correct.

The Chief Justice said he could not grant the application. With regard to the application for fixing the date of the hearing, the parties should go to Mr. Justice Scott, on whose board the case has been set down.

THE DUSSA OSWAL CASTE DISPUTE.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS *vs.* RURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants and appellants.

Mr. Russell said this was an appeal by the defendants from an order made by Mr. Justice Scott on the 10th October last, directing the defendants to bring into court Rs. 80,500, the amount of the judgment in the case, or to give security to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary for the performance of the decree. The judge had no power or jurisdiction to make the order, that he ought to have held that the plaintiffs had no *locus standi* to apply for the execution of the decree, and that the order was contrary to law, equity, and good conscience, and against the weight of evidence.

Mr. Inverarity remarked in the course of his argument that the plaintiffs had no right to apply for the execution of the decree in the case, and that, if they had, the order made was wrong. The order for the deposit of the Rs. 80,500 was made on the application for execution of the decree. Under the usual order of execution of a decree, the judgment debtor would be kept in jail for six months ; but under this order for deposit of the amount of the judgment, the learned counsel's clients might be kept in jail for any length of time, it might be for ten years. It was not only an order which the court had no power to make, but an order which it was unfair to the party concerned to make.

The Chief Justice, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said the order for the deposit of the Rs. 80,500 must be discharged. The facts did not warrant such an order. It appeared that the caste were all in favour of these trustee defendants ; and the order ought not to be made pending the appeal under these circumstances. Even if their lordships had to decide on the merits, they would not order the money to be paid pending the appeal. The order of Mr. Justice Scott of the 10th October, 1884, was discharged, with costs of both courts.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Dec. 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE FRAUDS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

The trial of Moorteza Ali, who was lately employed under Mr. Andrew Morton in the Nizam's State Railway as accounts clerk in the engineering department, was resumed before his lordship and the same special jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defence.

The cross-examination by Mr. Leith, the witness said the document shown him bore one or two erasures, but he could not say whether those erasures were there when he signed the paper. Another document referring to ballast also bore one erasure, but it was evidently a correction of figures. He did not remember whether the erasure was there when he signed the paper. The total in pencil was not there. It was not his duty to obtain receipts from the contractor Nana Sahib for materials supplied. Mr. Morton was wrong when he said it was the witness's duty to do so. Witness did not know whose duty it was to obtain such receipts. He sent the ballast return reports to Mr. Morton's office, but he did not know what became of them.

Another witness, Narayen Shrinivas, in cross-examination by Mr. Leith, said the contractor Nana Saheb employed a cart to carry stones, for which no rate was fixed. He differed from Mr. Torpey when he said that the pits were filled in with good materials. It took a long time to fill in the pits, because the contractor was very slow at his work. He brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Morton, who told witness to push on the work, or that witness would be fined ten rupees. The stones were not properly mixed with lime and rammed down as they ought to have been.

The judge observed that, assuming for a moment —which he saw no reason to do—that Mr. Morton's figures as to rates were incorrect, the prisoner was not responsible for them, he having only copied them out from Mr. Morton's book, and made the calculations. His lordship thought it was not necessary for the prosecution to give evidence to show that the rates fixed for the carrying out of the public works at Wady were excessive.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the case for the prosecution was that the measurements were fraudulent.

The judge remarked that there must be something very rotten in the office. Almost all the documents appeared to have been tampered with.

Mr. Kirkpatrick eventually agreed not to adduce any further evidence as to rates.

When rising for luncheon, the judge, addressing Mr. Silas M. Moses, the foreman of the special jury, with reference to his application to be excused from attendance on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, said that he had looked into the rules of the court, but that there was nothing in them to justify his lordship to excuse him from attendance, as it would necessitate the adjournment of the trial till Monday. There was some mention made in the rules about Mahomedans, but there was nothing about Jews.

Mr. Moses said that, according to the edicts of his faith, he could not ride, drive, or attend office on a Saturday.

The judge observed that he would consult the Chief Justice, and inform Mr. Moses of his decision later on.

Mr. Moses, in reply to the judge, said that the rest of the jury had no objection to the trial being adjourned until Monday.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, the judge remarked that he had consulted the Chief Justice in the matter of the foreman's application ; and his lordship was of opinion that, if the counsel on both sides had no objection, the trial might be adjourned.

Neither Mr. Leith nor Mr. Kirkpatrick had any objection to an adjournment until Monday.

The judge said that, under the circumstances, the foreman's application would be granted at the rising of the court.

Mr. J. Stiven, a juror, said he might mention that it would be necessary for him to proceed to Calcutta on Thursday next.

The judge said he did not think the case would be protracted so far, but if necessary, his lordship would sit till midnight and dispose of it.

Further evidence for the prosecution was taken during the day, and the court adjourned until Monday.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors for the year ending 31st August :—Your directors are grieved to observe that the baneful practice of mixing short-stapled cotton with better qualities, to which your attention was called in the last report, has not only continued unchecked, but has steadily increased during the past year, one consequence of which has been to reduce considerably the number of bales pressed in Kurrachee, and thereby our Royalty fees. The pressing returns of the year show only 34,403 bales, being 9,666 less than the previous year, which was low enough. It is to be hoped that the general cry which has been raised in England about the mixed qualities of Indian cotton, will bear effect, and before long we shall see a healthier tone of business spreading up. An enlarged godown, repairs to the open iron shed has now been enclosed with masonry walls with the necessary doors, windows, etc., the whole costing about Rs. 3,000. You will notice from the accounts that out of this sum only Rs. 2,000 are passed to the property account, the balance being written off as current expenses. The roof has been thatched with punkahs or jowaree at a cost of Rs. 200, which will have to be renewed every year. This mode of covering was thought more advisable on the ground of economy ; because, had the roof been covered with corrugated iron, the outlay would have amounted to a sum of which the interest alone would exceed the small annual expense now necessary. This opportunity was also availed of for painting the whole building and machinery, which was urgently required. The Bide Press was also repaired and put in thorough working order throughout. The Profit and Loss Account that it yielded a net income of Rs. 499. Your directors are pleased to inform you that they availed of an offer for one of your presses (Nasmyth's) and sold it for Rs. 22,000, with the engine and shafting. The Editor's opinion whenever required, should replace it by a new complete press with the latest improvements for a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000. The difference in price is not the only nor an important consideration on this side of the arrangement which gives us a new press with the latest improvements and additions in the place of the old one. This fact will not a little strengthen our position in connection with any future arrangements we may have to make with the present press companies. From the accompanying accounts you will see that the balance of net profit for the year amounts to Rs. 7,103-1-1, out of which your Directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 175-1-1 to be carried forward to next year's accounts. In conclusion your directors are glad to say that in common with other properties in Kurrachee those of your company have increased in value to a considerable degree, which is also derived an additional advantage by the Municipality having constructed a new road as one of our boundaries, in addition to the two roads we already had on other sides of our property.

Two of your directors, Messrs. C. Tyabjee and S. Esoofbhoy, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway before handing over charge to Sir P. Lumsden, issued the following farewell order to the Indian Detachment of the Afghan Boundary Commission :—

"Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, K. C. B, is expected to arrive in camp to-morrow, the 19th of November. Before making over command, of the Mission Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway desires to put on record his thorough appreciation of the way in which all his instructions have been carried out, and especially to convey his thanks to the officer commanding the escort, and all more immediately under his orders, for the ready and efficient way in which they have co-operated with him.

"The march, which has now been brought without a single serious *contretemps* to a successful close, is remarkable in more ways than one, and the Chief Political Officer is glad to have the opportunity of briefly noticing what the mission has accomplished, whilst expressing his cordial thanks to all concerned.

"Quetta, or more properly speaking, Simingli, was left on the 22nd September, and the whole camp had assembled at Nushki on the 28th of the same month. This marked the first stage of the long road, and was followed by the desert stage, which terminated successfully at Khwaja Ali on the 16th October. Seistan or Jowain may be looked on as the third stage, was reached on the 1st November, whilst the Herat march, ending at Kushan on the 11th instant, marks the last stage of a certainly adventurous, and it is hoped many ways a delightful, though weary, journey.

"Excluding halts, the average rate of marching all through has been 18 miles a day. Including halts, the average rate stands at the remarkable figure of nearly 14 miles, and on occasions the Mission has marched upwards of 59 miffs in 36 hours. In a word, the march has been a long and arduous one ; great vicissitudes of heat and cold have been endured,—the glass having varied between 108° and 11° below freezing point in the space of time, whilst the men, who have been unavoidably subjected to many privations, have borne themselves cheerfully and without a murmur. Their conduct has been excellent throughout ; indeed, not a single case of serious crime has been made by the Ameer's officials, or by the people of the country through which the force has marched. The Chief Political Officer cannot but feel that this has been mainly due to the excellent discipline maintained by Major Bax, commanding the escort, Major Meiklejohn, and the officers under their command. The Chief Political Officer would be glad that this expression of his approval should reach the men of the 11th B. L. and 20th Native Infantry.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway cannot close this brief summary of work done on the march without thanking Dr. Cross for his earnest labours in the civil department, which must have alleviated much misery on the road traversed by the force. 1,081 patients have been treated, and 337 operations performed, of which 183 were major. The Chief Political Officer's thanks are also due to Dr. Charles for his careful work in the military hospital.

"Major Rind is also to be congratulated on the thorough way in which all the work of the Commissariat and Supply Department has been regulated in spite of sometimes adverse circumstances, and on the tact and resource which he has displayed in overcoming difficulties.

"The Survey Department, under unavoidably cruel circumstances, has yet managed to run an independent traverse all the way from Quetta to Kuhsan, a distance of 767 miles, without a break, and to map an area which may be reckoned at 15,000 square miles.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway would express his thanks to the native attaches for the hard and trying work which they so willingly undertook and so efficiently performed and also to all the British officers connected in other ways with the Mission, for the readiness with which they have submitted to what may sometimes have appeared to them to be unnecessary precautions in regard to the restrictions placed on their movements, and their relations with the natives of the country. Lastly, perhaps, of the not unnatural inclination of the Ameer's officials to discourage any unguarded intercourse with the people, much useful work has apparently been done, and varied information been collected, both with regard to the physical and geological features of the country, and the relations of the people and tribes with each other, which may eventually be of great service.

"This long peaceful march of over 700 miles, undisturbed by a single unfriendly shot, is a great political event, and it will be a proof to the Ameer that, with proper precautions taken on both sides, there is no danger or risk in marching thoroughly friendly and disciplined troops as allies through his territories."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant foam, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN PERSIA.

In an interesting report on the discovery of native gold at Kavend, near Zendjan, in Persia, Dr. Pohlig, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Bonn says :—Having made certain scientific researches in the province of Azerbeidjan during several months, and having deposited for some time our rich collections made at Tabriz, I went to Zendjan, where I visited the native gold diggings of Kavend. In a chain of mountains situated between Zendjan and Kavend, I discovered a rich vein of metallic iron where there are traces of fresh work. Pursuing my researches, I discovered very small grains of native gold, not only in the earth deposited round about the vein, but also in the vein itself. This is a fact all the more important, that the vein above mentioned appears to have already been explored by the ancients, and, as I now think, is mostly exhausted. But I have moreover remarked many other similar veins in the same chain of mountains which do not disclose a single trace of having been explored by the ancients, and which, nevertheless, according to the scientific theory, should be of the same composition as that of the solitary vein which I had the time to explore with care. As to the others, they require much further research. Moreover, there are at the foot of this mountain which contains the veins of iron and gold, thick beds of pebbles, evidently brought there by the waters and by the direction of the veins as proved by large masses of metallic iron similar to those of the veins, and which appear between the pebbles already mentioned.

"Theoretically speaking, between these pebbles and near the veins should be found the greatest accumulation of gold, and, in effect, I am assured that not only Mr. Dietsch, a German engineer at Teheran, has obtained gold, but also that there has been found there some years ago a sufficiently large piece of native gold at present preserved in the Royal Treasury, and which I should have been very curious to see. Consequently, it is here especially that work should be commenced, and one should not apprehend the expenses involved on a work perhaps long and difficult, but sure in the end to be crowned with brilliant success. What to me is, from a scientific point of view, highly interesting, is that this Persian gold is found on a stony foundation which is relatively young."

The British Consul at Persia, in forwarding the above report to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, writes thus :—"I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your lordship's information, copy of a report by Dr. Pohlig, Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Bonn, which has been placed at my disposal by Baron Rosjek, the Austrian Minister at this Court.

"I understand that Dr. Pohlig has visited this country at the suggestion of Dr. Polak, an Austrian physician, who was formerly for many years in the Shah's service, and who returned to Persia for a short time ago, when, accompanied by a Mining Engineer and a Botanist, he travelled through Azerbeidjan and Persian Kurdistan.

"Dr. Pohlig states in his report that he has made a valuable collection of mineral specimens in the province of Azerbeidjan, and that he has discovered gold in the hills near the town of Ziadan, with indications and under conditions which, in his opinion, give every promise of remunerative results, if the capital required for establishing suitable works on the spot is forthcoming."

STATE INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A Madras paper learns, that there is a close competition between the Jail Department and a local mill for the supply of white cloth for the Police clothing. Hitherto the Jail Department has supplied this cloth, made of cotton grown in America, which is shipped to England, there made into yarn, and thence imported into this country. The Police Department has been paying at the rate of 6 annas and 10 pies per yard for this cloth, just about double what it should have paid for a cloth suitable for its requirements. The local mill has tendered a cloth of superior material, made of Indian-grown cotton, at 3 annas per yard. The Editor appears to have put the late Inspector General of Jails upon his mettle, for in his turn he reported that he was prepared to supply a jail-made cloth at 3 annas and 8 pies per yard. It has transpired that the Government sanctioned a trial being made to test the merits and relative values of the rival cloths. The scope, however, of the Committee's enquiry does not, we submit, go far enough. Besides determining whether jail-made cloth is as good in quality as that which is manufactured by the local mill, it would be interesting to know what amount of attention has been paid by the jail authorities to the injunction of the Government of India, in its celebrated resolution recommending a division of labour, or, in other words, a judicious distribution of the prison population. It will be remembered that, in order to reduce State interference with private enterprise to a minimum, the Supreme Government directed that the price of jail manufactures supplied to other Departments should include, besides the cost of the raw material, the wages of the labour employed, rated according to the market rates for skilled labour, a percentage on the cost of plant, and a percentage on all other work not immediately connected with the articles produced. In the present instance the jail officials, in offering a cloth at 3 annas 8 pies, cannot possibly have complied with the directions and conditions laid down by the Government of India, in which it must therefore be assumed have been set at defiance. It is, on the face of it, utterly absurd to suppose that a State Department employing prison labour and hand looms can turn out cloth as cheaply as a mill will that has improved machinery worked by steam. It is but right, therefore, that the Madras Government should enlarge the powers of this Committee of Enquiry, so as to embrace this important question of State interference with private enterprise.

THE GREAT HIGHWAY OF CENTRAL ASIA.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with Sir Peter Lumsden, writing from Shahrud on October 14, says :—The Afghan Frontier Commission has come thus far on its way towards the field of its proposed operations. Another march or two and the Caspian will be left on the west. The road we go along is a celebrated highway. From the most ancient times down to the present day it has been the great road from the west to the east, from Europe to Central Asia, to Hindostan, and far Cathay. Shamshaeerbur, "The valley cut by the sword," or the Caspian Gates, is on the north of the plain we are in the habit of passing from one place to another. It is a trail or series of trails made by the feet of men and beasts as they have gone over the soil. Such is the highway over which we have travelled. The road is a good one, but that only means that the ground is level. There are very few bad bits between here and Teheran, and the bad bits are comparatively easy. A very little labour would make it a good road, and wheeled vehicles could pass along its whole length. The making of a railway would also be a work of little difficulty. Numerous culverts would be required for the irrigation streams, but there is no river to bridge or valley to require a viaduct, neither is there anywhere a tunnel. A tunnel would have to be made. There are ascents and descents, but they are gradual. The line ought to be a cheap one.

The road is at present thronged with pilgrims on their way to Meshed. I suspect that they are not yet free from fear of the Turcomans, for they travel in large parties—men, women, and children. As a rule they start in the evening and reach the caravanserai in the early morning, and have thus the daylight to look their Arab steeds, themselves or their clothes, and other necessary work connected with a long journey. We hear the men, after they have said their prayers in the evening and are about to start, all raise their voices to the highest pitch together, and give a long-continued shout, which has a wild harmony in it. This they do three or four times. As they are all Shias, it may be assumed that the words of this musical chorus are something in praise of Ali.

The Governor of Shahrud, Nowshirwan Khan, being of Royal blood, is called a Shahzadah. He is said to be an active man and attentive to the interests of his district. He has a place at Boojnurd, four miles away, but he lives here to be on the spot, and the locality is said to be improving under his administration. He made a ceremonial call on Sir Peter Lumsden yesterday in the camp, and Sir Peter's return call to-day is the first visit to a place of importance in trade as a connecting link with the Caspian, from which comes a considerable amount of commerce with Russia.

All the way from Teheran to this place we have had the Elburz mountains on our right hand line north. These separate us from the Caspian. On the south is the great Salt Desert, which on the maps has one or two thin lines across it, marking the only lines of traffic which pass over the inhospitable space. The mountains to the north seem to have nothing but bare rock and barren soil, burnt up by their southern exposure ; still from them comes a sufficient supply of water to irrigate the strip of fertile land through which we have passed. It is somewhere in these mountains, in a valley not far from here, where the "Old Man of the Mountains," the founder of the Assassins, had his castle. The name of the place was Lahyamout or "without death." It was what the Persians call a paradise, or place of delight, and the Old Man made his followers believe that they were either beyond death or that it had no terrors for them. It is related that a visitor on one occasion, wanted some proof of the devotion of Hassan Subbagh's disciples. They were standing at the time on the walls of the castle. Hassan told one of them to leap from the wall. It was done instantly and the man was dashed to pieces as he fell. Hassan took a book of poetry, and on another page found a reach Nishapur, celebrated in connection with Omar Khayoum—a name linked curiously with that of Hassan Subbagh. I hear that his tomb is still recognised, and I shall be anxious to see it, and any other spot associated with him who stitched tents and rhymes together. There are so many admirers of Omar Khayoum now in England, and in America too, that any scraps of information about him and Nishapur will have a special interest.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA.

The following letter is published in the *Times* of Nov. 19 :—

Sir,—The Government of India have voted five lakhs towards the South Kensington Exhibition of 1885, and with a view of resuscitating the industrial arts of India. All friends of the Indian artisan will wish success to the undertaking, although the most sanguine may well doubt whether the revival of Indian art is anything more than a vain dream. There are several inherent causes leading to decay, and they are beyond all remedy, while there are others equally fatal, but susceptible of being remedied. With your kind permission I should like to offer a few reflections on the subject. An age of costly magnificence has long been superseded by a utilitarian one, when men build for the passing decade, not for posterity ; nobles no longer construct magnificent places of pleasure resort, to be converted into tombs, and never to be sepulchre at death. 2. With the decay of native courts many an art and industry perished. 3. Rajahs are now more than apathetic on the subject. 4. The masses, with whom a taste for the beautiful in art once existed, no longer feel or care with a love of it. Occasionally the village coolie may still be seen decking his mud hamlet with arabesque and fresco, but it is merely a vestige of that taste which once impregnated all classes in India. On the other hand a great deal may be done in the way of conserving the few industries that still struggle for existence, if the ruling classes could only be aroused to take an interest in the matter. At the same time the energetic Secretary in the Department for Agriculture and Revenue, aided by Dr. George Watt, who is a host in himself, will require to be quick if the few surviving Indus tries are to be rescued. Every year adds to the death-roll of the purely traditionary arts. An annual visitor to Delhi, it was only last summer that I observed how the seal engravers in the Dareeba had perished, a race of men whose performances might favourably compare with the best work turned out by Messrs. Strong th'arm, of Pall Mall. Other towns have similar experiences. In Gwalior I tried to unearth and rescue several industries, but no sooner had I partially succeeded than an evil genius interposed, and by a negative procedure brought about a collapse of the work and severed me from work to which I wished to devote my remaining years. The money I had collected for a museum to assist impoverished workmen by making it an agency and registery of their work has been spent on purposes I never intended ; the initial exhibits I had prepared for the museum were retained at Calcutta instead of Calcutta supplying itself with duplicates ; and finally the stone-carving industry, the revival of which I had tried to embody in the "Gwalior Gateway," now lying at South Kensington, is likely to be relegated to obscurity by my enforced retirement from Gwalior. I am unable to offer any explanation save that the enemies of home endeavours for the relief of starving workmen in Gwalior. Possibly my offence lay in bringing inadvertently to notice the fact that there were starving workmen there. I fully expected that the Maharajah Scindia would have thanked me, but the reverse did, nor did he offer me the slightest personal encouragement during the years I was in Gwalior. I had endeavoured to bring the stone-carving industry to notice, numbering as it does some 2,000 workmen, chiefly unemployed, and to find work for these poor people, unsympathising ignorance determined to strangle the effort. It will be said that the Maharajah Scindia gave so much money for the "Gateway," but it was in the interests of his subjects that I proposed it. I myself never got a farthing of remuneration, although I devoted months in the height of a Central Indian summer towards the undertaking. A sufferer both in health and pocket, I have some reason to complain. Those who wish to see what Indian carvers can do may do so by visiting South Kensington. Without any technical training, an urchin, barely twelve years of age, will, by simple eye-sketching, trace out the most delicate arabesque, and this with rare fidelity, his only pencil being a rough piece of charcoal. After this he will carve it with the utmost delicacy and incisiveness. One great mistake we make in our relations with Indian art and industry is to treat India in the same way as we treat our own country or the colonies, where there was no indigenous art. We still flood it with Europeans who are supposed to teach men far more capable of teaching them. The native is not a born administrator, but a little conventional training will make him an admirable architect, engineer, &c. It is certain that much of the work done by European agency could be very well carried out by natives. A contention like this is sure to provoke opposition, but it is no less true.

Probably the most discouraging factor in the revival of Indian art and industry is the apathy of the Anglo-Indian community. It may be very desirable to seek European markets and aid from without, but unless a movement it is started from within the all-supplied revival will not be a success. On the part of trades unions, Birmingham designers, Manchester, and many other interested parties, there will be a determined opposition against any extensive introduction of Indian ornament and design. And yet India deserves some compensation for the wholesale injustice done to her weavers and print-makers by the premature introduction of free trade and the unjust retention of a protective duty on foreign imported silver into England. I have remarked that it is almost a dream to predict any general revival of Indian art, but I feel convinced at the same time that if all collectors followed the excellent example set by Mr. Growse, C. I. E., of Bulandshahr, and Mr. Coldstream, of Lahore, much good may be attained. These gentlemen have zealously endeavoured to promote indigenous art, and until their example is more largely followed little good may be anticipated. A great deal can be done through the medium of local exhibitions and museums, provided the governing classes throw aside their insularism and isolation, placing themselves more in accord with the sympathies of the people. Hitherto their example has been of a baneful kind, seeing that they encourage all sorts of incongruous forms of architecture. Their want of example was demonstrated at the Calcutta Exhibition last year, where barely a fraction of official India, or of the aristocracy of the country, attended, and a still smaller fraction purchased exhibits. Most of the leading rajahs, such as Scindia, Holkar, and Cashmere, were conspicuous by their absence. The exhibition was in no sense a national one, nor did it fulfil its duties as an educator of the people. This was more to be regretted, seeing that it was very popular with Bengalees, male and female. Possibly the failure of duty on the part of the official class is an outcome of a growing detachment between races, which constitutes a real internal danger to the country. This isolation is not the product of the Ilbert Bill, but of an age when witnesses weekly steamers from England, telegrams, docile posts, and an annual exodus to Simla. The popularity of the old Indian of a former day arose from his living among the people, spending more than a tithe of his income upon them, and largely sympathising with whatever gave them joy and pleasure. His wife shared his sympathies and anxieties. All is now changed. The lady either lives in Simla all the year round, or lives separately with her family in a villa at home. All Indian subjects are now voted a bore at messes and clubs. To take an interest in the manners or customs of the people, or to venture a stray remark about archæology, &c., is to expose oneself to a rejoinder after the fashion of Dr. Johnson, who declared that he did not wish to hear any more about the second Punic war. No wonder if a superlative in Simla was shocked at a room in Government House being furnished with Indian material, or at the president of an industrial committee in Delhi proposing to obtain tools from England to teach some of the finest carvers to be met with anywhere until this feeling is reversed it is hopeless to expect my revival of art in India.—Your obedient servant,

J. B. Keith,
Late Assistant Curator of Indian Monuments.
Junior United Service Club, London, S. W.

THE LATE COLONEL STEWART.

An unkind fortune has decreed the cutting short of a life of promise by the murder of Colonel Donald Stewart, now confirmed beyond the reach of a doubt. He leaves behind him a name that will be remembered for the high courage and signal devotion to duty with which at a moment's notice he undertook a task of extreme danger and apparent hopelessness. The writer of these lines had the good fortune to possess the intimate friendship of General Gordon, and an acquaintance with Colonel Stewart to which the latter officer's admiration of General Gordon, long before they knew one another, lent an unusual significance. It was after Colonel Stewart's return in the summer of 1882 from the Soudan, where he had collected the information from personal observation for his masterly report which promises to long remain the standard work of that country, that I met him ; and our conversation naturally turned upon Gordon, then residing in Palestine. Little did I think when dwelling on the necessity of sending General Gordon to Egypt that the man whom I was addressing would be joined with him in so desperate a partnership, and that it would fall to his lot to give up his life within little more than a year as nobly, and, let it be said, as unnecessarily, as ever an Englishman did for his country before. But so it was to be, and the enthusiastic and unqualified encomiums of General Gordon may have done something to impel Colonel Stewart to link his fortunes with him on Jan. 18 last, when they left Charing Cross on their bold errand. It has been told me on authority that I trust, though I have not been able to verify its exactitude, that it was only at the very last moment—later even than General Gordon, who was summoned back from Brussels only the day before he started—that Colonel Stewart knew that he was going at all. But on the platform of the station General Gordon made use to a relative of Colonel Stewart of one of those simple expressions which somehow great men alone use, and which, once sung in the poet's mind. "Be sure," he said, "that he will not go into any danger which I do not share, and I am sure that when I am in danger he will not be far behind."

Of Colonel Stewart's energy and skill in supplementing General Gordon's exertions in defending Khartoum there can be no doubt. All General Gordon's plans show that close attention to detail, and that firm resolve never to throw away a chance in war, which is nowhere throughout his long and varied career more conspicuous than it is in his letters from the Crimea describing the siege of Sebastopol ; and it was Colonel Stewart's part to carry out with strength and simplicity what Colonel Stewart's character are shown most clearly by the unhesitating manner in which he at once placed himself at the service of the officer under whose orders by a chain of undique and fortuitous circumstances, he found himself called upon to serve. Other men who had written what was considered the report on the Soudan, would have chafed at the position of subordination, and would have wished to carry out their own views. But Colonel Stewart was at all times content to be the lieutenant of General Gordon. His loss to the now solitary defender of Khartoum will, therefore, be the more irreparable. Colonel Stewart leaves a name, rather than the material for a biographical sketch ; and perhaps it is well that it is so, although too many recent instances have occurred among Englishmen of fates similar to those which befell Stoddart and Conolly forty years ago in the Wells of Bokhara.

But surely sufficient sacrifice has now been made to the policy of tergiversation and procrastination in the land of the Pharaohs. The name of Stewart is added to the names of Gill and Palmer ; and England is the poorer by the loss of a subject who combined the simple faith of a soldier with something of the enthusiasm of a paladin of romance. England has also to mourn the untimely death of an adventurous newspaper correspondent, who had taken upon himself the duties of Consul-General ; and France, too, has lost her representative. General Gordon has lost his staunch lieutenant and his only other English comrade ; and Lord Wolseley's expedition arrives he will have to do the dreary round of watch and ward on the ramparts of remote Khartoum alone ; but Colonel Stewart's and Mr. Power's fate contributes also to increase the fame of General Gordon. In Europe with a cowardly ruffian inside and an active enemy outside, there has been safety during many months of manifest weakness and hesitation at home, for there the name of Gordon seems to dominate the dark-skinned tribes of the Soudan, and before it even the new-born pretensions of the Mahdi have paled, amply justifying the term applied many weeks ago to General Gordon by one of our most famous writers in a letter to myself, wherein he styled him, "a sort of warlike and heroic Redeemer." While after a signal success, a victory over the rebellious tribes, and the recovery of that position of Berber, the loss of which it will be found that General Gordon regarded as the first deviation of the Government from the obligations it owed him, Colonel Stewart has met with his untimely and treacherous end. The magic circle, which seems to ward off harm from the person of General Gordon, no longer intervened ; and while Colonel Stewart's death increases the force of the indictment against English policy in Egypt, General Gordon remains, not merely to bear witness to the truth, but also to execute the action worthy of England which will ultimately, and despite all inconsistencies of expression, have to be adopted.—*Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION BY A MEDICAL MAN.

The hearing of the case of Cass *v.* Fitzgerald commenced in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury on Nov. 19. It was an action to recover 9*l.*, the amount of a bill for medical attendances and medicine supplied to Alice Gillis, who was at that time, it was said, living with the defendant as his reputed wife.—Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. M'Clymont were for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Palmer for the defendant.

Mr. Kemp said that the plaintiff was a medical man in practice in St. George's-road, Pimlico. In 1879 he was introduced to a lady as Mrs. Fitzgerald and she was apparently living with her husband in The Warwick-street, Pimlico. The bill came to 9*l.* 15*s.*, and Captain Fitzgerald paid it by his own cheque on the Dublin branch of the National and Provincial Bank of England. On the 14th June, 1880, Captain Fitzgerald wrote to the plaintiff—"Though I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, I have to say that I have brought your acquaintance, (Mrs. Fitzgerald) down to this quiet spot in North Wales, as I believe that to be the only chance of saving her life by total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks. It is absolutely impossible for her to get anything of that kind here without my knowledge and consent. Now, what I want to ask you is this : She tells me that you say she may drink as much beer or champagne as she likes. Now, this means a bottle of champagne at lunch and another at dinner, or eight or ten glasses of beer a day. It is simply killing her. I do not believe that you have told her anything of the sort." In October, 1881, the defendant wrote again to the plaintiff : "Mrs. Fitzgerald has requested me to write herself, or she would have done so." Another letter of the defendant said. "Last evening Mrs. Fitzgerald told me you had ordered her to take brandy and beer. Her brain is more like that of a child twelve years old than a woman of eight-and-twenty. Her answer to me is 'The doctor says I am to have it. If you keep it from me you are killing me.' When you told her to take champagne she took two bottles at dinner." In September, 1883, the plaintiff sent in his bill to Captain Fitzgerald and the answer was "I have forwarded it in an enclosure to Miss Gillis, of Christ Church-terrace, Battersea. I am at a loss to understand why the same was sent to me."

The plaintiff was called, and gave evidence in support of his case.

In cross-examination he said that he believed down to the time when he sent in his account that the lady was married to the defendant. She was always called Mrs. Fitzgerald. He never saw Captain Fitzgerald down to the 24th June, 1882. On the day previous he wrote to witness, "I heard you had been to see Mrs. Fitzgerald in Cornwall-street. I fear nothing can save her

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

ALTHOUGH the Bank of England return for the week shows a slight gain in strength, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having advanced from 38 to 41 per cent., rates of discount in the open market remain unaltered, and the Paris exchange on London has advanced from Fcs. 25·32 to Fcs. 25·23½ per £1. Consols remain at 99⅝, but Rupee Paper is lower, Fours by ½, Fours-and-a-half by ¼. In Indian Bank shares a decline of £1 is noted in Hongkong and Shanghai, others being unchanged.

In the London General Produce markets the only alteration is a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in rapeseed.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet but steady, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Americans on the spot are unaltered, and to arrive 1-64d. higher in near positions, but ready Surats show an advance of 1-16d. in good fair and fine Omra and good Dhollera, and ¼d. per lb. in good fair and fine Dhollera and good ginned Dharwar. In New York, however, ready cotton is 1-16 cent., futures 17 points lower which will probably have had a quietening effect on Liverpool to-day. The receipts at the American ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Thursday's receipts	46,000	39,000	38,000
Six days' do.	219,000	233,000	202,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,983,000	2,362,000	2,870,000

The decline in New York has exercised a very depressing effect on our market here to-day. Buyers have quite withdrawn in the expectation of weaker accounts from Liverpool following, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. No business, however, is reported, and for new crops the following quotations are to a great extent nominal :—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 223
,, Omra ,,	193
,, Dhollera, April	167
,, Bengal, January	157

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet at generally unchanged prices. No. 1 White Pessy Wheat still stands at Rs. 24 per candy, and ready old Linseed at Rs. 5-5 per cwt. Gingelly meets a fair demand, and rather tends dearer.

FREIGHTS have been very firm to-day for near loading, and for Liverpool the steamer to follow the one now loading is being held for higher rates. We still, however, quote Wheat 17s. 6d., Cotton 20s. For Continental ports 23s.9d. is the general quotation for December loading. Later shipment is not quite so firm, and for April-May tonnage continues to offer at 25s., without leading to much business.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods and Yarns are dull. Metals are slow of sale even at easier prices. For Coals the inquiry to arrive is quiet, but a sale of 5,000 tons Cardiff on the bunder is reported at Rs. 18½ per ton.

EXCHANGE opened dull, and if anything rather tending easier, 18 7 9-32d. for 3 months' Credits having been named, but not, so far as we can hear, done. Calcutta coming steady, however, a slightly firmer feeling became apparent at the close, and demand Bank Paper was obtainable at an advance of 1-32d. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 5-16	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·01	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but closes pretty steady. In the morning some sales of Fours were reported as low as Rs. 99 9-16, but at the close there were no sellers under—Fours Rs. 99⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES are dull, especially Spinning and Weaving, in which a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has been established. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 766½. In Press Companies Berars are Rs. 10, Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussils Rs. 2½ lower. Treacher and Co., Ld., are back to Rs. 1,200.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain T. H. S. Millard, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE A. B. Line's steamer Vorwaerts, 1,931 tons, Captain F. Egger, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Colombo, with a general cargo and 180 deck passengers.

THE D. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Buncoora, 2,175 tons, Captain R. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, cheals oplitas, and the following passengers :—Major General Bayley and daughter, Major General McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Hussing, and 140 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania, 2,649 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day for China and Australia, with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mr. D. Edwards and Mr. Whymper. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Westlake. For Singapore.—Surg. Major Lewis. For Adelaide.—Mr. C. Chapelle. For Melbourne.—Lieut. H. G. A. Rowe, Misses M. and F. Roope, Mr. John Double, Mr. P. Connars, Mr. H. Collins, and Mr. W. Gribble. For Sydney.—Mr. W. Barratt, Mr. P. Devereux, Mr. J. Griffin, Mr. T. Dorey, Mr. J. Dunston, and Mr. and Mrs. Barratt, and three children.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Buncoora (s)	Dougherty	Calcutta, Nov. 28.
12	Java (s)	Campbell	Buscrah, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee, &c.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Millard	Liverpool.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Tasmania, Perrins, to China, &c.
Steamer Vorwaerts, Egger, to Calcutta and Colombo.

The steamer Anger Head, to Genoa, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—101 cases whiskey, Manockjee Bhicajee; 3 cases whiskey, W. and A. Graham and Co; 162 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases pale ale; Finlay Muir and Co; 14 boxes clay tobacco pipes, E. Rassoljee; 2 packages earthenware, G. H. Cullianjee; 25 hogsheads beer, Frangee, Sands and Co.

Clan MacArthur—1,355 casks tile copper, Punnett and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—2 cases soap, Abdoolally Hiptoola; 3 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 25 bales paper, B. Sachs and Co; 90 drums caustic soda, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 99 cases whiskey, Benn Ashley and Co.

Clan MacArthur s—5 cases aniline dye, S. A. S. Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—15 packages medicines, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 28 cases portwine, Pestonjee and Co; 100 cases old tom and 150 cases portwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 51 cases old tom, 100 cases portwine and 10 cases sherry-wine, Dadeebhoy Dadabhoy; 115 cases port, 20 cases sherry, 15 cases saumpur and 8 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Tasmania s—100 cases Bass' ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 30 barrels beer, W. Watson and Co; 10 cases whiskey, Phipson and Co; 35 cases brandy, Dadeebhoy Dadabhoy; 9 cases oilmanstores, the Bombay Club; 17 cases confectionery, medicines, and oilmanstores, M. Noormoodin; 17 packages medicines, E. Hoosein; 3 cases papers, A. Allibhoy; 4 packages toys, Hajee J. M. Lafir; 9 cases cheese, bacon and ham, R. Phillips and Co; 45 packages cheese, ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 60 cases yellow metalsheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 64 cases cheese and oil 6anstores, G. Jeewanjee and Co; 5 casks brown paint, E. A. Currim; 6 cases paper, B. Sazba and Co; 10 cases quinine, Richard Roberts and Co; 5 cases aniline dye, A. Blaschcck and Co; 15 cases cheese and oilmanstores, E. Samsoodin and Co; 70 boxes candles, V. Roychund; 10 cases quinine, Owen and Okell; 20 cases provisions, Bolton and Co; 28 packages medicines, Cooverji Madon and Co.

Aston Hall s—14 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—12 cases glassware, E. P. Mahomed.

FROM VENICE.

Gowalior s—2 cases beads, Chothmul Bagree; 25 cases butter, Inzoli Brothers.

FROM SUEZ.

Gwalior s—10 packages tobacco, Haidatullah Effendi.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FISHER—December 9, at Rajkote, the wife of Lt.-Col. C. E. Fisher, 13th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOYVOY—December 12, at Dhobitalao, New Sonapore-road, near Trinity Church, Shapurji Sorabji, uncle of Khan Bahadoor Sorabji Merwanji Hoyvoy, of the Public Works Department. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

LACEY—December 6, at Indore, C. India, the wife of J. E. Lacey, Public Works Accounts, of a son. (Madras papers please copy.)

LOCKER—December 9, at Mount-road, Madras, the wife of Tom Luker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KIRKWOOD—DUNLOP—December 6, at St. Paul's Cathedral, J. Kirkwood, National Bank of India, Calcutta, to Jessie Mary, daughter of the late Dr. Dunlop, Abbeylands, Dunbar, Scotland.

MILES—BROOKE—December 6, at All Saints' Church, Aimere, Thomas William Miles, Executive Engineer, Doolia, Dhulia, Khandesh, to Ada Phillippina, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Brooke, Indian Army.

ROSE—ORR—December 1, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, William Grant Rose, Solicitor, to Jeannette Naismith, youngest daughter of Major Alexander Patrick Orr, of 26, Leinster Square, London.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884.

THERE are undoubtedly many defects in the curriculum of the Bombay University and in the manner in which the examinations are conducted. Some of these are unavoidable. The want of a large number of learned men on the spot necessarily makes it difficult for the Syndicate to choose satisfactory examiners for all the subjects, particularly now that they have by a self-denying ordinance determined to refrain, save in very exceptional circumstances, from appointing examiners from among their own number. Even the best talent on the spot cannot always be secured, as the pay of the examiners has of late years been so much reduced that it does not tempt men who have large incomes. There is another unavoidable difficulty in the want of permanence in the examination boards. The examiner of one year may be on furlough when the examinations come on again, so that constant change of examiners, probably resulting in variation of standard, is the rule rather than the exception. But there are other defects which might certainly be remedied, although it is open to question whether the changes proposed from time to time would not introduce worse evils than those which they are intended to cure. The change of the old arrangement and the substitution of two B. A. examinations has probably done more harm than good. Most of the other changes suggested would very likely have the same effect. It is a bad thing for professors to examine their own pupils. In such a case the examiner feels bound to avoid many important points which he has elucidated with great care to his own pupils, and this often gives a colourless aspect to the paper set. The examining professor must also be subject to a certain amount of mental bias when his own pupils appear before him. This bias need not necessarily tell in favour of his own pupils, for if he is very conscientious he may go to the opposite extreme and be too severe. Still, whichever way he may be influenced, the result is equally bad. But although these disadvantages are obvious, it would be far worse to exclude teachers from the examination boards and give over the work to outsiders who have not carefully studied the text-books and have no time to do so in the intervals of their busy life. The only possible solution of this difficulty would be found in co-operation between the different Indian Universities. If the professors of Bombay examined the Madras students, and the Madras professors did the same office for Bombay, the papers would be set by examiners well acquainted with the subjects appointed for examination, and there would be no possible room for complaints of the papers being more favourable for the students of one college than for those of another.

Another fact often criticised is that by the rules of our examinations any one examiner may for weakness in one particular subject preclude a candidate from passing, however well he may have done in all the rest of the papers. The rule is that a candidate may not pass unless he obtains a third of the maximum in the marks of the whole examination taken collectively, and also one-fourth of the maximum in each particular subject. Thus the capricious severity of any one examiner may ruin the prospects of a promising candidate, who may have done very well in other branches, and not very badly in the subject in which he is declared to have failed. This possibility is certainly objectionable in itself, and might easily be removed by looking to the result of the whole examinations and allowing excellence in one subject to compensate for weakness in another. But here, too, it is to be feared that the remedy would lead to evils worse than the disease. Such a change would probably result in a lowering of the standard in all the examinations. Capricious liberality is far commoner than capricious severity on our examination boards. An examiner very clearly sees that if he is excessively exacting he will be unjust to the two or three doubtful candidates who will suffer a very appreciable amount of pain from his injustice. But the injustice of the over-liberal examiner, though quite as great, is less palpable, as its evil effects are distributed in small quantities over the whole body of the successful candidates, the value of whose degree is diminished by the lowering of the standard and the addition to their number of young men who did not deserve to pass. Thus the fault of a superabundance of mercy on the part of the examiners is as injurious and much more common than the contrary tendency. Still although most of the reforms advocated would do more harm than good, we think that in several minor points a change might be made for the better. The custom of referring a number of doubtful cases to the Syndicate at the end of each examiners' meeting ought surely to be discontinued. The students have a long time to wait for the announcement of the result, during which many of them are a prey to intense anxiety and feverish excitement. This state of suspense ought to be ended once and for all when the Registrar announces the result of the examination after the examiners' meeting. But at present this announcement, which ought to be final, only decides the fate of the successful candidates. Most of the rest go on indulging hopes that their case has been referred to the Syndicate, and are probably doomed to a second disappointment. We should like to see more weight given to English composition by the introduction of English essay papers into all the examinations. At present many candidates, by cramming up their book-work and learning by heart answers to likely questions, manage to slip through the examinations, although they could not write a respectable piece of English composition or express themselves in an ordinary letter without gross mistakes. The setting of paraphrases is supposed by some to be a sufficient test, but it is well known that the students commit to memory beforehand paraphrases of the more difficult passages in their book, and that a bad English scholar may avoid mistakes in a paraphrase by imitating, whenever he is doubtful, the grammar and construction of the passage set.

Leaving, however, such minor points as those we have just mentioned, we must specify one large change of a reactionary character which would probably be an almost unmixed good. The new system of Previous and First and Second B. A. Examinations may be said to have been tried and found wanting. The necessity of appearing in three examinations in three years is evidently too great a strain on the brains of the students. The system is extremely conducive to cramming. When examinations recur annually, it is possible to learn off an immense amount of undigested knowledge, which can be brought out at the time of trial, and is forgotten immediately afterwards. The present arrangement also gives a wearying monotony to each year's studies except the first. The student preparing for the Previous Examination has indeed enough, and more than enough, of variety in his lessons. He has only one year allowed him to master two English books, in addition to a certain amount of logic, mathematics, natural science, and his classical language text-books. But when he has passed his first University examination, his attention will almost entirely be confined to English literature and the literature of his classical language. Most of his time is then devoted to the love poems of the Golden Treasury and Milton and Shakespeare, and the poetry of his classical language. But after the First B. A. is over the student bids a long farewell to the beauties of English poetry, unless he takes up English as his voluntary subject. The only English book that is now put into his hands is the "Advancement of Learning." This book with its pedantic and cramped style is hardly fitted to be a useful model to the student who wishes to give a finishing touch to his English composition, whatever may be its philosophical value. Together with Bacon he must study day after day without intermission the dry pages of political economists, moralists, or logicians, and no doubt envies the good old times when it was possible to interpolate a lecture on Shakespeare or Milton between the hours in which his mind had to puzzle over the abstruse problems of history, political economy, logic, or mathematics. Bread and butter make a very good combination when taken together, but if one had first to eat all the butter, and then all the bread, the process would be the reverse of pleasant. Yet such is roughly speaking the bill of intellectual fare provided for the Indian student in Bombay. We hope that an overstrained respect for the doubtful virtue of consistency will not prevent the University from reverting to the old system, which allowed sufficient time for the newly matriculated undergraduates to prepare for their first examination, and afforded the B.A. students sufficient variety in their studies.

THE Bombay Legislative Council had a brief sitting yesterday, getting through its legislative programme for the year with becoming alacrity. The programme, indeed, was brief, and the reverse of heroic. There were only two measures for consideration, and there was so much of a formal character in both that they were rapidly disposed of by means of a suspension of the standing orders. Bill No. 1 was merely a measure for legalizing the payment by the Port Trustees of certain arrears of interest due to the Government, and it offered no temptation to debate. Bill No. 2 was an equally formal measure, though the introduction of it supplied the Governor with an opportunity of making some encouraging observations upon the forthcoming Exhibition in Bombay. The Bill has been introduced for two purposes—to empower the Corporation to subscribe a lakh to the guarantee fund of the Exhibition, and to remove the legal objection which at present exists to the Municipal Commissioner serving on the Executive Committee. The Government at the same time take powers to appoint a Deputy Commissioner in the event of its being necessary to supply Mr. Ollivant with assistance in the performance of his Municipal duties. The help which the Government of Bombay have rendered to the movement in this and in other respects ought not to be lightly esteemed, and not the least service, perhaps, which they have done has been in removing every obstacle to the co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner with the Executive Committee of Management. People have instinctively assigned to Mr. Ollivant something of the *rôle* of the "indispensable man" for much of the work that the Exhibition will entail. His powers of organization and of administration will find ample scope for their exercise between now and the cold season of 1886-87, and the public are well assured that whatever he does for the Exhibition will be well done. The Governor's reference to the question of the date of the Exhibition will remove all fear, if any still existed, of a harmful competition, or indeed of any real competition at all, between Bombay and London, and taken in conjunction with Lord Dufferin's observations on the subject last Tuesday it will enable those who are giving their energies to the movement to go forward with a light heart. One by one the difficulties which seemed to stand in its way have disappeared. The period of difficulties, in fact, is at an end, and the period of work will soon begin. When that is entered upon, it will be with the fullest confidence on the part of those at the head of the movement that the Bombay Exhibition will be a signal success.

THE adoption by the French Senate of one more vote of credit for the purposes of the Tongking expedition was coincident with the announcement in London that Lord Granville had intimated that he had abandoned all endeavours to mediate between France and China. There is nothing in either incident that will astonish anybody. Lord Granville, when he referred to the matter at the Lord Mayor's banquet five weeks ago, spoke as though England had been the reverse of pressing in her endeavours to bring the combatant nations together ; and as for the Senate's ready adoption of the vote of credit, that is a business in which it would be certain to follow the Chamber of Deputies, which passed the vote about a fortnight ago. M. Ferry seems anxious to satisfy the Chambers that there shall be no delay in making use of the money that has been granted him. He promises immediate action, and if France is to pose before the Farther East as a Great Power she must either fulfil his promise or find out some other means of bringing the quarrel to an end. The present lull in the conflict is certainly the result rather of want of means to aim further blows at the Chinese than of a disinclination to do so. How weak France must be may be inferred from the fact that, despite recent reports to the contrary, her troops have altogether failed to effect a landing at Tamsui, and Keelung is the only place on the island of Formosa where the French flag flies. We doubt nevertheless whether all the news that the last mail brought from Hongkong in regard to the Chinese preparations is to be relied upon—whether, for instance, China has any vessels with guns "capable of piercing through the heaviest French ironclad at Kelung." If she has, then she is much better off than we are, in the view at any rate of Sir Thomas Symonds, Lord Henry Lennox, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THERE is a familiar passage in Mill's "Political Economy" in which it is pointed out that the nations most favoured by the physical condition of the countries in which they live do not, as a rule, take first places in the race for life. Perhaps the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah had this in memory when, in preparing his Resolution on the Revenue Administration Report for the year, he wrote :—"The percentage of indebtedness and the average amount of each man's debts were found to be higher in the tracts where the soil was rich, and the yield certain, than in the tracts where the soil was poor or inundations frequent." This would make a capital foot-note for the next edition of Mill, although it illustrates a principle the existence of which is by this time pretty generally recognized. Nature is not always kind to her children when she endows them too generously with the means of well-being ; and there is no more effectual rebuke to men's inclination to take the worst view of their surroundings than the certainty that the people who are best endowed are often enough the worst off. When a recent writer spoke about "the victims of inheritance," he had in view a poverty of the poor rich not essentially differing from that of the insolvent Burmese who end so badly because they are started so well in life. The local journalist who speaks of the country as a very paradise for those whose aversion is work somewhat discounts what we are accustomed to hear about the exceptional fertility of British Burmah. Still, the development of the province has been so continuous that the number of its inhabitants who are too well off to pay their way cannot be seriously large.

THERE has been a general desire amongst the native community to receive Lord Ripon on his arrival in Bombay at the Boree-bunder station, and to make a great demonstration there and along the route to Parel in his honour. This wish was conveyed to H. E. the Governor, with a request that the arrangement should be so devised that his lordship should come to the Fort in the first instance. His Excellency, after considering the matter, felt that though the desire of citizens was natural, there were practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out. The stoppage at Parel on Wednesday will therefore be regarded as a breaking of the journey, such as might take place at Callian or elsewhere. Lord Ripon's arrival in Bombay will, in fact, take place on Thursday, the next day, when he will leave Parel for the Town Hall between one and two o'clock. There is no doubt that his lordship will receive on his way an enthusiastic welcome.

THE report on the state of the Fort drainage and the plans for the complete reconstruction of the sewers to which we referred yesterday were drawn up by Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer. By a slip we attributed them to another gentleman.

THE AUTUMN ART EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

WE are a curious people, we English. We devote to social gatherings and spend in town the few months of the year in which we can count on decent weather and when alone the country is truly attractive, and we hold a large portion of our picture exhibitions in the darkest and dullest months, when but scant justice can be done to the artists. Well, what would you have? It is probably for causes of this kind that from the days of Hamlet we have been accounted mad by our Continental brethren, and in this instance there does seem no method in our lunacy. I have lying before me at the present moment ten catalogues of ten various exhibitions that have opened their doors week after week since "the world" came back to town, *i. e.*, since the middle of October, and in the same manner as our proverb sayeth "as the days lengthen the cold strengthens," we might say "as the days shorten art bloometh," for the best galleries are only now opening their doors to the general public, though we of the pen-guild get an earlier peep. If I were asked to define briefly the characteristics of these various exhibitions, I should name the increasing taste for landscapes and the equally increasing number of foreign works that hang upon the walls. The increase of a taste for landscape painting is, however, not in the direction that is termed the heroic, of which Turner and Claude are examples, landscapes in which Nature has been improved upon after the manner of the eighteenth century gardeners and the Arcadian school of poetry. Modern landscapists incline rather to the topographical, placing truth and accuracy first, and only seeking pictorial effect after fidelity has been secured, with the result that they thus usually command the highest beauty, for have we it not on the authority of Keats that "Beauty is truth, truth beauty?" This increasing love for landscape pictures I trace first to increased facilities of travel, of which we are glad to secure a permanent moments, and then to the same interest in learning about that which is actually within our reach that in literature evinces itself in a liking to hear about the living or lately dead, rather than the long-departed, whose sphere of action and word was so totally different from our own. But even among the modern, faithfully true landscapists we have our various schools of idealists and realists, impressionists and detailists. To the realists belongs the well-known architect Mr. Ernest George, an exhibition of whose water-colour drawings made during holiday scampers across Europe occupy the walls of the Fine Art Society's rooms. The tastes of the greater proportion of professional men lead them to recreations of a nature diametrically opposed to that of their ordinary avocations. Hunting, fishing, climbing of mountains (all involving fatigue to the body and little to the brain), provide that change and repose from their usual occupations which many deem requisite. Others, again, are able to work both body and brain in following up some object of scientific research. The sketcher occupies a middle position : he does not fatigue his body like the pedestrian, and his brain is not so actively employed as that of the man of research. It is to this class that Mr. George belongs, and his drawings now exhibited must be looked at and judged as the outdoor work of a busy professional architect. The profound knowledge of architectural forms and details, and the facile execution of his drawings, are the result of his professional education and occupation. The selection of his subjects, their pictorial arrangement, the way in which he obtains his contrasts of light and shade, lie beyond his professional requirements, and mark his ability as an artist. There is a freshness and brilliance about these sketches which seem to partake of the overflowing spirits, the joyous delight of a boy fresh from school. "I should like to have travelled with Mr. George," an art critic remarked to me as we looked at the pictures. "He never seems to have come in for any wet weather." Belgium, France, Scotland, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland have been the scenes of Mr. George's rambles. With the latter country he is least successful, with the two southern most. The fact is that for travelling convenience Mr. George employs but a limited number of colours, with the result that these do not suit all sceneries, and also that a certain monotony is imparted to his works when seen *en masse*, three hundred all altogether. The same effect of slight monotony is produced by a collection of oil studies by Mr. Ernest Parton, the young American who has so rapidly made himself a name in this country with his facile brushwork, his bold and dashing transcripts from nature. Still pools reflecting summer skies, autumnal tints and silver birches, "the lady of the forest" standing forth conspicuous among her rougher brethren, have been the favourite moments of Parton, moments which it is to be hoped that the public, who loves to classify, will not force him to go on repeating *ad nauseam*, to the detriment of his art, imagination. He certainly renders well certain aspects of English sylvan scenary, but if he is not to become mannered and monotonous he must extend his range. Anything but monotonous, very gems of poetic vision are a series of fifty little water-colours drawn by Mr. Charles Robertson, from the, at first thought, "stale and unprofitable" source of the English east coast. Delicate in treatment like to Birket Foster, whom the artist clearly makes his model, there is a virility of touch and thought about them too often absent in the older master, and a pathetic feeling for the hardships of fisher life such as we find rather in the Dutchman Israels. Yet Mr. Robertson, though he sees that life here is not all "beer and skittles," does not force this crudely upon us, nor does he let it cast a shadow over the real beauties of the scene. This artist, who is still young, will make a big name for himself, and so will Mr. Wilfrid Ball, a number of whose fine-toned etchings are on view in that paradise for those who love the arts of black and white, of late years reviving in public favour ; the "Rembrandt Head" shop of Mr. Dunthorne in Vigo-street. Here, too, are some of his sketches made in a secluded corner of Buckinghamshire, which, though but a short distance from London, is as yet unvisited by railways, and unknown to the speculative builder. The sketches represent "bits" in and near the neighbourhood of Chalfont St. Giles and St. Peter, a district historical through its association with Milton. It was to Chalfont St. Giles that Milton retired while the plague was raging in London. Here "Paradise Lost" was completed ; and in the cottage, painted by Mr. Ball, the often-quoted conversation with Elwood took place. After reading the completed MS. of "Paradise Lost," which the poet had lent him, the Quaker said, "Thou hast said much here of paradise lost ; but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?" Two years afterwards "Paradise Regained" was published, and Milton said to his friend, "This is owing to you, for you put it into my head by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of." At Jordan's Meeting House in the same parish William Penn lies buried, indeed the whole neighbourhood is as rich in historical associations as in rural beauty. Here, too, are on view a collection of able etchings by the American Joseph Pennell, whose work is getting in great request in England among amateurs of the needle's art. His Italian scenes are his best, his American the least attractive. These new cities evidently lend themselves ill to pictorial effect. An exception must, however, be made in favour of two called "Madame Delphine" and "At Sieur Georges," but here in illustrating the scenes of George Cable's vigorous Creole stories he has had to do with a decaying civilization. An irrefutable proof, however, that America is by no means unpictorial is a gallery wholly devoted to views of the Yellowstone Park, Josemite Valley, and Rocky Mountains, an exhibition that has roused no little interest, both as showing what pictorial grandeur exists in American scenery, and what good native talent the States can boast. The works of Washington Friend and the powerful buffalo hunts of Verner have met with special favour. But I must turn from these landscapes, with much unsaid, to speak of the figure pictures, or my space will be at an end ere I know it. Here we scarcely contrast so well with the foreigner ; we are too fond of meaningless groupings or pure anecdote, and do not well understand the art of *genre* that blends picture and anecdote into a happy whole.

The Dudley Gallery, once the nursery of young talent, has little that is hopeful to show. Imagination has not kept pace with technical improvement ; there is much good brushwork, little true art. Strongest is Mr. Goulding, who will soon be called the Vandyke of cats, so constantly does he paint the graceful feline. Miss Cookesley with her Egyptian scenes free from conventionalities, and Mr. James Hayllar, who seeks to treat the country bumpkin from a humorous point of view, an attempt now successful, now dangerously verging upon the vulgar. Successful is his "Easier said than done," a raw recruit of the Blue Ribbon army manfully attempting to wash down his frugal meal with a stoup of cold water.

At Mr. MacLean's galleries the public's old favourite, Mr. Millais, is strongly represented, represented too by three of those pictures of children and child-life that have made him famous all round the globe, and whose coloured reproductions hang in the nurseries of Adelaide and Bombay, of Boston and John O'Groat's Land. They are called respectively "The Miseltoe-gatherer," "A Message from the Sea," and "Little Miss Muffet," and all form part of a series of such pictures of child-life now being painted by the artist for an ardent admirer of his work in this direction. "A Message from the Sea" depicts a girl in a Normandy fisher dress, seated upon a rocky beach, reading the paper she has extracted from the bottle that lies at her feet and which the waves have washed to shore. Her expression is indifferent, as a child's would be to the tragedy of which he holds the final key. "The Miseltoe-gatherer" is a bright-eyed buxom brunette, who halts amid a snowy landscape to rest awhile under the burden of Christmas decorations that load her back. This is the least successful picture of the three. The child has absolutely no expression, but just looks out of the canvas. Surely a touch of sadness, of regret that no such jolly Christmas will be hers as will fall to the lot of the children to deck whose rooms she has laboured, would have added a touch of poetry to the whole. No foreign artists would so have missed the chance of making a point. The painter is at his best in "Miss Muffet," for which we prophesy a wide popularity. "Miss Muffet" is one of Millais' sweet wholesome blonde children, about five years old, with blue eyes and golden hair, sitting on her "tuffet" amidst a sylvan scene, complacently tadling out curds and whey out of her china bowl until the advent of that big spider who has already begun to spin a web connecting her dress with the ground. The look of helpless childless terror is excellently rendered. In the same gallery hangs one of Mr. Boughton's gentle low-toned costume pictures, "Going to church in New England," a scene of Puritan times such as we have often had from his brush.

In the "French Gallery" foreign works preponderate, though its name is a misnomer, as the art of France is by no means chiefly represented. This year the honours fall to a German, Carl Heffner, whose works, commanding an entire wall, are also so striking *per se* that they dwarf all beside them. This painter, who has hitherto depicted the flat researches of the Bavarian lowlands, has just turned to the Roman Campagna for inspiration. Here he finds analogous effects of stagnant waters and gorgeous vapoury sunsets, together with mournfully magnificent ruins of past human greatness, a splendid field for the artist, provided his health is robust enough to let him escape the insidious malaria that ever hovers over this place, of which Charles Dickens has so happily said : "The aspect of the desolate Campagna in one direction, where it was most level, reminded me of an American prairie ; but what is the solitude of a desert where men have never dwelt to that of a desert where a mighty race have left their footprints in the earth from which they have vanished ; where the resting places of the dead have fallen like their dead, and where the broken hour-glass of time is but a heap of idle dust?" Here Heffner renders with artistic skill and fidelity to nature this solemn silence of desolation. We do not know which to prefer, the sunset behind the Aqueduct of Claudius, the mid-day stillness of the Via Appia, or the afternoon stretch of the tomb, dotted Campagna twixt Rome and Tivoli. Nor is this the only German who is strong this year. Muller of Munich sends some admirable Cairene Tric-trac players, in which Eastern faces and expressions are rendered with felicity and variety ; while Herr Seiler bids fair to attain to the height of Meissonier in his exquisite little finished pictures in which in flesh, painting alone he stands below his master. There is a humorous touch in "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie," a gentleman in eighteenth century costume escaping from a church where service is going on. To the Meissonier minute school also belongs the Russian Pokitonow, of whom we see some works in the "Hanover Gallery," exclusively devoted to foreign art. The sombre tone that depresses the great Russian novelist Turgeniffs works also prevails in his countryman's art, leading us to believe in the truth of both representations, and inducing the conviction that a hard climate and yet harder rule have had their effect upon the nation.

In the gallery of the picture-dealer Tooth English and foreign artists are pretty equally represented, though perhaps the foreigners are the more remarkable, showing specimens of all schools from Madrid to Munich, and of all sizes from the minute handiwork of Garcia of Ramos to the spacious canvas of Leon L'Hermitte. The great picture of the last-named is the most conspicuous object in the gallery, and is one of the most powerful of the works of the painter whose studies of the hard life of the French peasantry have brought him European fame. He is best known in England for his studies in black and white, but for some years he has been contributing to the Salon these life-size pictures of reapers, ploughmen, or wood-cutters at their toil. It was Jean François Millet who first showed France how much poetry there was in the life of the peasantry ; and Millet's influence has been singularly strong and widely felt. L'Hermitte, though his method and his ideas are somewhat different yet shows signs of that influence. In England we have been too much accustomed to see nothing but pretty sentiment in the life of the cottage, or else to dwell upon the humorous aspects of rural life, as Wilkie revealed them to us. Let us be grateful to the French for having shown us that the stern realities of it are also capable of being painted, and painted by those who will stop short of the brutalities of the ultra-realists, with as much beauty as truth. Here, too, is a picture by the increasingly popular painter of Venetian life, the Dutch Van Haanen, and of his friend and rival, M. de Blass, who sends a picture of a full-dressed Venetian beauty and coquette, almost impertinent in its sensuous lifelikeness. Indeed, there are many more noteworthy works, but my comments must end, for my space, though not my matter, is exhausted.

HELEN ZIMMERN.

LORD DUFFERIN'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN, DEC. 11.

WHEN the special train containing the Viceroy-elect and party was due, a large gathering of curious spectators had assembled on the platform. As soon as the train stopped Lord

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12.

This afternoon the Viceroy received deputations to present addresses from the Mahomedan Literary Society, the Central Mahomedan National Association, the representatives of the vernacular press of Bengal, and deputations from the following places: Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Bali, Hooghly, Serampore, and Naihati.

The Viceroy replied to them collectively in a brief speech, in which the main points touched on were Mahomedan education and the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. In regard to the former he said it had given him great pleasure to observe that Lord Dufferin in Bombay spoke on this subject, and gave the strongest proof of his sympathetic interest in all that concerns the promotion of Mahomedan education in India. In his judgment a shackled press was a useless institution, while he was convinced a free press conducted upon just principles was calculated to confer most important benefits, educational and political, upon the country in which it exists. He had received great pleasure from the friendly addresses presented to him from various towns in the mofussil of Bengal. He was happy to be able to congratulate them on the success which, speaking generally, had attended the recent municipal elections in Bengal. That success afforded a gratifying proof that the advance which had been made by the present Government of India in the development of local self-government in this country had been timely and judicious, and that it met the requirements of the country, and did not outrun the progress of the people.

Lord Ripon was entertained by the Reception Committee to-night at Baligatchia, some four miles from Calcutta. The route was illuminated with gas and butties, some of the houses, and also several arches, bearing inscriptions, such as "Remember the dumb millions of India," "Think of the oppression when far away," "Hail martyr to India," "Good bye; bon voyage," "Liberty, equality, and Ripon the Just," etc. Bands posted here and there played the national anthem and native airs. Great crowds of people lined the roads, and a very large number of native gentlemen attended the entertainment. The proceedings were very enthusiastic at the garden. Lord Ripon was presented with the addresses adopted at the Town Hall meeting yesterday evening, and entertained at supper.

RIPON MEMORIAL MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANNA, DEC. 12.

An influential meeting of the inhabitants of Thanna was held to-day at 5 p.m., at Rao Saheb Acharya's Hall to vote an address to Lord Ripon. Rao Bahadoor Dajee Govind Gupte was unanimously voted to the chair. After adopting the draft address the meeting dissolved

LORD DUFFERIN'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINI, DEC. 12.

The Viceregal train reached Jubbulpore this morning at half-past eight, and was then handed over to the East Indian Railway officials at Sohora, where their Excellencies breakfasted. Lord Dufferin inspected the school for Mussulman boys. The Rajahs of Maiwar fired a royal salute of 21 guns as the train passed that station. Their Excellencies dine to-night at Mirzaporer.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 12.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this evening. Mr. J. A. Boyson, of Messrs. Binny and Company, was elected chairman for the coming year, and Mr. James Shaw vice-chairman.

THE BISHOP OF PONDICHERRY.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Pondicherry has left Pondicherry by the steamer Tibre for Rome. A large assemblage gathered to see him depart.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

A native barber was to-day committed for trial on a charge of brutal murder and mutilation of a child in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, DEC. 11.

The Senate to-day approved of the vote of credit of forty-three million francs on account of the Tongking expedition. M. Ferry, addressing the Senate in connection therewith, promised immediate action.

LATER.

In his speech to the Senate to-day, M. Ferry further said that the attitude of the Chinese Government had defeated the efforts of Earl Granville to mediate between the two countries, and that it was now time to close the negotiations. He also stated that it was the intention of the Government to pursue energetic measures with respect to China.

THE CAISSE.

CAIRO, DEC. 11.

Austria, France, and Italy support the claims of Germany and Russia to be represented at the Caisse of Public Debt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 11.

The B. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hanzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, DEC. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaugra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet but steady. Sunats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ " "	89
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4½ per cent. French Rentes	103
Bar Silver	49½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £12,100,000. Increase £300,000.

Bills discounted £21,800,000. Increase £500,000.

Bullion total amount in banking and issue department combined £30,900,000. Increase £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 41 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 12.)

LINES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via Fao, can only be sent once a week by special steamer from Bushire. No change in rates.

RANGOON, Dec. 12.—Mandalay right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, December 11.

10 p.m.	72·3

FRIDAY, December 12.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	82·8

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVEE has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR paid a visit of condolence in state to His Highness Aga Khan at his house in Nesbit-lane yesterday on the occasion of the demise of his son Aga Shaboodin Shah.

MR. SILAS M. MOSES, the foreman of the special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday applied to the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, to be excused from attendance to-day, Saturday, which is the Jewish Sabbath, when, according to the edicts of his faith, he could not ride, drive, or attend his office. His lordship said that there was mention made in the rules of the court about excusing Mahomedans from attendance, but that there was nothing said therein about Jews. His lordship took time to consult the Chief Justice in the matter; and informed Mr. Moses at a later hour in the day that, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, if neither of the counsel in the case had any objection to an adjournment of the trial, he could be excused from attendance. Both the counsel in the case under trial said they had no objection; and so the trial was adjourned till Monday.

LORD RIPON'S departure from Calcutta on Monday will be signalised by public demonstrations. The streets will be lined with troops and all Viceregal honours observed. Lord Dufferin will accompany Lord Ripon to the station.

IT is announced that Mr. Primrose rejoins his appointment in the Treasury on arrival in England. Dr. Anderson will, according to present arrangements, accompany the Viceroy home, Captains Rochford and St. Quintin being the aides-de-camp in attendance on the voyage.

THE amount of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills from the 1st of April last to the 6th of December was £7,608,700, which leaves a balance of £7,060,245 to be remitted during the remainder of the current financial year, now only a little over three months and a half.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a revised grading of the Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Punjab. Under the new scale there will be in the 1st class four 1st grade Assistants on Rs. 450, six 2nd grade Assistants on Rs. 350, and eight 3rd grade Assistants on Rs 250, and in the 2nd class two 1st grade Assistants on Rs. 400, two 2nd grade Assistants on Rs. 300, and two 3rd grade Assistants on Rs. 200. The pay of the officers now belonging to these grades will for the present remain unaltered, and will be adjusted in accordance with the new scale as vacancies occur.

THE Tavoy-Bankok telegraph line will, it is expected, be in full working order early in the spring, as Mr. Pitman of the Indian Telegraph Department and a strong party are now engaged upon its completion. The country through which it passes is described as being exceptionally difficult from the western side, and it is anticipated that the maintenance of the wires will be a task of no easy kind. The climate, too, is very trying and unhealthy for nine months out of the year, and only by enlisting men from the local tribes is it possible that maintenance gangs can be kept up. Some political importance is attached to the line as linking India direct with Siam by way of British Burmah, and hence the determination which the Indian Government have shown in pushing on the work in face of tremendous natural obstacles.

THE next few years are likely to witness the development of strategical roads and railways on our north-western frontier. The railways which military experts have ruled to be most necessary, such as the line to Quetta, another line parallel to a portion of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and various other branches, will be, it is believed, partly a charge on revenue, and will receive in part grants from sums available from the annual borrowing, of which the limit is likely to be sensibly increased. The *Pioneer* remarks:—"With a complete system of strategical railways and roads in the Indus Valley, with the Quetta garrison (and we hope Peshin also) linked direct with a strong base in India, and with trustworthy surveys completed of the various routes to Eastern and Southern Afghanistan, our position will be immensely strengthened for offence and defence; and our attitude will convince alike our great rival in Central Asia and the warlike tribes on our border that we are prepared for all emergencies, and are resolute in our determination to put forward our strength promptly and vigorously when the time comes."

WE learn from the latest papers from Portugal that the fears entertained regarding the extinction of the Padroado have been dissipated. An official communication was received by the Portuguese Government from the Papal Nuncio announcing his decision to appoint an Apostolic Delegate for India and to interfere with the privileges enjoyed by the Archbishop of Goa. Pending the suspension of the Papal brief, the jurisdiction is to continue in *statu quo*. A hope is expressed that the Portuguese Ambassador at Rome, assisted by the Bishop of Angola, who has been sent to Rome to furnish information to Marquis de Thomar, will succeed in bringing the question of the Padroado to a favourable issue.

A CORRESPONDENT who is stated to have special opportunities of ascertaining what is believed by natives in Afghanistan, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Merchants from Afghanistan, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, agree in saying that extensive military preparations continue there, on the ostensible plea of apprehension of Russian aggression. But the popular conviction inclines to the belief that this is a mere ruse, and that the Ameer has neither the will nor the power to stem the tide of the Russian advance, which will overwhelm everything that comes before it. Also that recent Russian successes and conquests have strongly impressed the people of Afghanistan with the dread of her irresistible military power and resources, and the wisdom of seeking her alliance and friendship. The common bazaar talk gleefully alludes to the prospect of the Afghans again enriching themselves with the rich plunder of India, as their forefathers used to do during the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire, and before the rising power of the Sikhs checked their periodical raids. The Boundary Commission and its circuitous and stealthy route is ridiculed, and great doubts are expressed in regard to its ultimate safe return to India."

IT has been estimated that at the London wool-sales the money turned over in the course of a twelvemonth is probably £25,000,000, more or less, according to the amount imported and the price of the material. Individual brokers often sell £250,000 worth of wool in six days, the brokerage on which, at ½ per cent., amounts to £1,250. More than one broker is reported to make an income exceeding £50,000 a year.

MME. JUDIC and her *impresario* have met with a disagreeable adventure while on a tour in Spain. The popular actress was engaged to give a series of performances at the Barcelona Theatre, but while on the way to that town she complained of sudden indisposition, and promptly returned to Paris. The *impresario*, less fortunate than the lady, however was, so he writes to the French papers, kept a prisoner for some days, and, which is worse, a prisoner in the Barcelona Gaol, in a shockingly filthy cell, occupied by two other individuals. There he passed the night in a chair, the wretched hole he was confined in being "without a bed, without air, without light." The following day he was, it is true, permitted to hire a mattress; but this did not materially improve his position, and he complains indignantly of the treatment he met with at the hands of the Spanish authorities, acting, it is presumed, on the instigation of the Barcelona Theatre, who believed that the engagements made were wilfully broken. At the expiration of four days, during which time the liberated captive states that he could not even "wash his face or change his clothes," he was released, on his depositing a sum of 20,000 frs. Had he not done this, he was told that he would have had to remain in prison until the action brought against him was ended, and it may last a year!

MRS. STOWE gives a characteristic account of a grammatical exercise at which her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, assisted in his schooldays. Young Beecher was about eleven years old, and as full of fun and mischief as at present. The teacher was drilling her pupils in the rudiments. "Now, Henry," said she, "'a' is the indefinite article, you see, and must be used only with the singular number. You can say 'a man,' but you can't say 'a men,' can you?" "Yes, I can say 'a men,' too," was the rejoinder. "Father says it always at the end of his prayers." "Come, Henry, don't be joking. Decline 'he.'" "Nominative he, possessive his, objective him." "You see 'his' is possessive. Now you can say 'his book,' but you cannot say 'him book.'" "Yes, I do say hymnbook, too," said the impracticable pupil, with a quizzical twinkle. Each one of these sallies made his young teacher laugh, which was the victory he wanted. "But now, Henry, seriously, just attend to the active and passive voice. Now 'I strike' is active, you see, because if you strike you do something. But 'I am struck' is passive, because if you are struck you don't do anything, do you?" "Yes, I do. I strike back again." After about six months Henry was returned on his parents' hands, with the reputation of being an inveterate joker and indifferent scholar.

FACTS are sometimes stranger than fiction, and romances of real life are occasionally brought to light which would seem almost improbable in a novel. Such a one is related by the American papers in connection with the World's Fair at New Orleans the hero of it being a commissioner representing California. He left his native village thirty-four years ago to court fortune in California, leaving behind him a young wife and child, to whom he promised to send tidings concerning himself in a few months. Years, however, passed by, bringing with them neither tidings nor the return of the traveller. His wife, utterly destitute, died broken-hearted, leaving her child, now grown to manhood and earning his living as a labourer on a cotton plantation in Georgia. Recently the latter learned that a wealthy gentleman wished to speak with him, and in the stranger he found the father of whom nothing had been heard for years. His unaccountable silence, his prolonged absence, which had broken his wife's heart, were now explained. An unknown enemy, within a year after his departure to California, had written to tell him that both wife and child had died of fever. He had believed the story, and, in returning a rich man to his native village, was prompted by no other desire than to visit the graves of those who he thought had died long ago.

AN Oxfordshire woman recently met with an experience which should act as a warning to intending visitors to lunatic asylums. The person in question journeyed to Littlemore, a village four miles distant from Oxford, where there is an asylum, with the intention of visiting a female patient. The porter, having admitted her, is said to have duly passed her on to one of the matrons with the words "to visit a female patient," but the nurse appears to have caught only the last words of the sentence, and a mistake resulted which cost the visitor a good deal of unpleasantness, to say the least of it. The stranger was taken to the top of the building, under the belief that she was going to see her friend, and then she was suddenly shut into an empty room. Shortly afterwards a nurse entered, and, to the consternation of the visitor, at once proceeded to undress her. Protestations and remonstrances were alike unavailing, and firmly, though not unkindly, the poor woman was stripped and placed in a bath, after which she was forcibly put to bed. By this time the mistaken lunatic was of course in a frantic state of alarm, which only favoured the belief that she was really a mad woman. When this gruesome farce might have ended it is not pleasant to contemplate; but, by a lucky accident the mistake was discoverd later in the day, and the unfortunate woman was set at liberty with profuse apologies. It is satisfactory to hear, under the circumstances, that no complaint has been made as to undue severity on the part of the nurses.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry marched from Kohat, in course of relief, for Dera Ismail Khan on the 5th inst.

LIEUTENANT A. H. COWIE, Royal Engineers, lately serving in India with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and now on sick leave in England, has been appointed to the Royal Engineer Depôt, at Chatham, as an Indian subaltern.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KENNEDY, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, will inspect the forts at Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismael Khan in January and February next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. H. COCHRANE, Commanding the 2nd Battalion the King's (Liverpool Regiment), will be compulsorily retired on the 24th instant, on account of age. The battalion is now on the march down country to Fort William.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes in regard to the Wimbledon scheme:—An absurdity is committed in the "conditions of competition" which have been drawn up for the contest proposed to be held for selection of Volunteers to be sent to Wimbledon. In shooting at the 200 yards distance, at the Wimbledon meeting, in the Queen's Prize and Rajah of Kolhapore's Cup, the competitors are allowed either to stand or kneel. The conditions published for the test competition for choosing a team in India expressly to shoot in these matches merely say, as regards position, that it shall be "military regulation," which means that standing only at 200 yards can be allowed. This is a curious way of preparing for a special match—by practising under other conditions than those pertaining to it. If the Indian Government [illegible] would rather kneel than stand to shoot at 200 yards. The conditions of the test competition ought to be strictly in accordance with the actual Wimbledon conditions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following was the parade state of the corps on Thursday and yesterday:—

	Ins.	Vols.	Recrs.	Cadets.	Tl.
Byculla School...	1	0	0	14	45
Oval.....	4	8	7	40	59

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recently there have been a few articles in the local papers touching the Volunteer movement in Bombay, and asking in a general sort of way for concessions from Government. May I be allowed to bring forward a particular concession which would not cost the authorities anything, and yet go to popularize the local Volunteer movement to a certain extent? On reception days and other state occasions, where the rule of precedence is not interfered with, could not the Bombay Volunteers be allowed to form guards-of-honour, as the Volunteers in Calcutta and Simla do? Even when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales landed at Calcutta the Presidency Volunteers were given the post of honour at Prinsep's ghat. I was one of them. Why then should the citizen soldiers of Bombay be thus neglected? Can anyone gainsay the fact that it would be a courteous recognition on the part of Government of the services of men who give their time, and take a good deal of trouble, in the public service? Moreover, can anyone explain why we should not have the privilege, when the Calcutta and Simla Volunteers on every occasion are allowed the same?

By giving this a corner in your paper you may be the means of helping us to a concession which will undoubtedly go towards making our neglected corps more popular than it is.

FEW.

Where was our correspondent last Monday?—ED., *B. G.*

THE DRAINAGE OF THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your editorial remarks this morning anent the Fort drainage, or non-drainage as at present, I am sure that residents, well as non-residents in the Fort whose avocations lead them there during the day, will agree with me as to the danger to life, as well as the disagreeableness, of the sewer-gas which one inhales as one passes along the Fort streets. There are other nuisances in the Fort. In Elphinstone-circle the stench going up and down stairs is sometimes almost unbearable, and in the by-ways one inhales a combination of foul gases. Then the dust-bins, as they are called, give out a most sickening odour. I am sure that we should change all this by having the drains attended to, cleaning the lanes and by-ways, and removing the dust-bins. I often think that any of us may catch our death at any moment through the negligence of our City Fathers to provide the funds to purify the Fort. I noticed the other day that the Municipality had a fat sum to the good, after balancing their cash account, I think it would be better to spend every pice available than that the Fort should be in the state it is at present, to say nothing about other parts of Bombay which require to be made clean. It seems to me that Bombay has not been so dirty as at present since I have known the place. We may anticipate as much as we please from the grand underground drainage when it gets in working order. But at present it seems to me that this city should be cleansed more thoroughly from the surface. The non-working drains in the Fort and other places should be put into working order or removed, or the results may be very serious. Whatever good or evil the underground drainage causes, when it is completed, there is no mistake about surface cleaning. This is patent enough to anyone. And it does seem singular that surface cleaning is not carried on much more thoroughly than at present. Surface cleaning is no experiment. The only thing needed is more scavengers. I hope and trust that while the entire underground drainage is pushed on, as well as the Tansa scheme, we may not, in looking so far ahead, lose sight of the vileness under our noses.

Dec. 12. CLEANLINESS.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, DEC. 8.

AFTER a residence of over fourteen years in Amraoti, Mr. Woodhouse is about to leave us for good, owing to his retirement from service. Mr. Woodhouse entered Government employ in 1850, and the history of his services is as follows:—Served in the Indian Navy from December, 1850, as an Assistant Surveyor on the survey of the Punjab river; was appointed to the Public Works Department as Superintendent, Survey of Roads, in Scinde in 1154; passed the departmental examination in Engineering, and was confirmed in his appointment in November, 1854; was promoted to officiating Executive Engineer of the Nara Supply Canal in July, 1857, and was nominated Assistant Engineer, 1st class, and transferred to the Northern Provinces in November, 1857; transferred to Northern Konkan in February, 1858, and appointed Special Assistant in the Bombay Harbour Defences (a rank equivalent to that of Executive Engineer) in January, 1860; was promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, in March, 1861, and served in that capacity on special duty in Khandesh, the Northern Konkan, Hyderabad (Scinde), and in Surat and Broach; was promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, in April, 1864; and served in Surat, Broach, and Ratnagherry; passed an examination in Marathi in September, 1869; transferred to Hyderabad (Deccan) in February, 1870, and posted to the executive charge of the East Berar Division; promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in March, 1871. Though fifty-five years of age, Mr. Woodhouse is still hale and strong, and his numerous friends will regret to hear that the stringent orders of Government in regard to the retirement of officers of the P. W. D. will not permit of his remaining at his post for a few years longer. It is rumoured that Mr. A. Higgins, Executive Engineer, West Berar Division, is to come here. In the meanwhile Mr. Woodhouse made over charge of his office on the 5th inst. to Mr. Leventhorpe, Assistant Engineer. The departure of Mr. Woodhouse leaves a gap in society which it will be extremely difficult to fill. He was very energetic in getting up sports and amusements, and made himself useful in every way. He was popular with all classes of people.

In striking contrast to Mr. Woodhouse's compulsory retirement, a medical board, comprising the Sanitary Commissioner as president and the Civil Surgeons of Amraoti and Akola as members, was convened at Akola on the 3rd instant to examine Honorary Surgeon J. S. Howard, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Basim, and to report upon his fitness or otherwise for further effective duty after 1st April next, when he will have attained the maximum age of fifty-five years. If he be reported fit, grace will be allowed him for one year, at the expiration of which a fresh report will have to be submitted as to his fitness to carry on his duties for another year. It is rather hard that a concession granted to other branches of the service should be denied to the Public Works Department alone.

Dr. Hume, the Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, was unable to attend the board at Akola, owing to Miss Alcock meeting with an accident. She had a nasty fall from a horse, which rendered her insensible for over twelve hours. It might have gone hard with her had it not been for the unremitting care and attention of Dr. Hume. She is improving, though slowly, and is still confined to her bed.

The recent Government Resolution dealing with appointments of the Medical Department directs the appointment in future of temporary commissioned officers for the civil surgeoncies of Akola and Amraoti, and those of Basim, Buldana, and Yeotmal! "to be reserved for uncovenanted medical officers or members of the apothecary class." The civil surgeoncy of Ellichpur is a collateral charge held by the medical officer in charge of the Hyderabad Contingent troops located there. It is not known who will come here as Civil Surgeon instead of Dr. Hume in the event of his getting the two years' furlough applied for by him. Whoever comes will be in the running for the Civil Surgeoncy of Basim, for Dr. Howard will retire by the time Dr. Hume returns.

A poor *bhistee* was almost gored to death by a vicious bull the other day. It was tied in the Civil Hospital compound, and was trying to break loose when the hapless old man went near to calm it. Infuriated at this interference, the brute turned round and knocked the man over, and commenced tossing him on his horns. The timely assistance rendered by some of the hospital servants saved the man's life. He was taken to the hospital severely wounded, and he was promptly attended to. He is doing well, and is now fast approaching convalescence.

Colonel Bell, Judicial Commissioner and Sessions Judge, will proceed on ten days' casual leave from the 15th current. Major Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, will be in charge of the judicial office in addition to his own duties. Colonel Bell will not rejoin till after the Christmas holidays.

We have not heard the last of murder yet. During the past two months murder after murder has been committed, and the police are having hard work in tracing the perpetrators. Last week a ghastly affair occurred in the Ellichpur Cantonment. A *malee* was found dead in a compound with his throat cut and a wound in his abdomen. At the inquest the Civil Surgeon of Ellichpur certified that the man appeared to have committed suicide. There is nothing, however, to warrant this assumption—and as, on the contrary, there was strong suspicion of foul play, three of the deceased's neighbours have been arrested and are now in custody. Another case of murder is reported from Assegao, a village on the Amraoti-Ellichpur road.

The feast of St. Francis Xavier, the apostle and patron saint of India, was kept up yesterday by the Roman Catholics with great *éclat*. Every year this festival is celebrated here, as the chapel bears the saint's name. This year every attempt was made to keep it up with unusual splendour.

The Volunteers having heard that a team selected from the different corps in India will be sent to Wimbledon next year to represent India, the crack shots of the corps are trying their best to make as tall scores as possible. Buoyed up with the hope of being selected for Wimbledon, two or three of them have made remarkably good shooting this year during their annual course.

RIPON MEMORIAL MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 11.

ON Sunday, the 7th inst., the inhabitants of Ahmedabad gathered together to testify their love and gratitude to the retiring Viceroy. The place appointed for the meeting was the large open ground near the Collector's office, bounded on the north by the Bhadra wall, on the south and west by the roads coming from the Laldarwaja and the Sessions Court, and on the east by the wall of the Sidhi Syad's Mosque, where Rao Saheb Mamlatdar holds his kacheri and which is adorned by the two beautiful arches which are justly considered the most admirable specimens of Ahmedabad architecture. As three o'clock was the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, an extensive awning was stretched to ward off the rays of the afternoon sun. A raised seat was provided for the president and the speakers, and the whole place was adorned with banners bearing mottos expressive of loyalty to the Queen-Empress and admiration of Lord Ripon. All business in the town was suspended to allow people to be present. A little before one o'clock people began to assemble. The hands employed in the several printing presses and the workmen at the spinning and weaving mills, who had on purpose assembled at their mills, though it was Sunday, marched together to the place, with bands of native music and flags and boards with loyal devices. The procession from Kalupur was led by a group of young men who chanted verses expressive of loyalty to the British Crown and admiration of Lord Ripon. Procession after procession similarly formed arrived at the place, which was already full. The number of people that had assembled at the spot is variously estimated, but there was a very large crowd up to the Karanj, and the number could not have been less than eight thousand. Respectable citizens formed the centre of the gathering. At three o'clock the young sheth, Laibhoy Premabhai, the son of the Nagarsheth, was voted to the chair on the proposition of Sheth Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand, who was seconded by Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai.

The president on taking his seat on the raised dais explained to the assembly the object of the meeting.

Sheth Sarabhai Maganbhai moved the first proposition, that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad regret that the extension of the period of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon prayed for has not been sanctioned, and that His Excellency is retiring earlier than was expected.

Rao Saheb Narbherara Raghunathdas having seconded the proposition, it was supported by Dr. Tribhuvandas, and passed by acclamation.

The president then directed the address which was drawn up by a committee appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens to be explained in Gujarati. When this had been done, Sheth Manekbhai Bhagubhai moved, and Rao Saheb Deesibhai Kalidas seconded, the proportion that the address be adopted. The resolution also added to the list of the gentlemen who were already appointed to wait on His Excellency the names of a few more prominent citizens.

After this proposition was declared to have been agreed to Sheth Maganbhai Hathising proposed that measures should be taken to make the subscription list already put in circulation accessible to all classes of people.

Rao Shaeb Raneshodlal Chotalal seconded the proposition. He showed that the necessity of a Town Hall was becoming more and more felt since the introduction of Lord Ripon's measures of local self-government, and mentioned that it was a work the execution of which would require the aid of all—small and great.

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram further explained the scope of the proposition, and dwelt upon the point that Lord Ripon's measures were rendered necessary by the spread of education among the people, and that it was high statesmanship in Lord Ripon to have recognized their necessity. He emphatically called upon the people to show what they thought of it.

The unanimous approval of the proposition was shown by the lusty "dayajaykar" which immediately followed it; and the next proposition, for an annual popular address on local self-government being delivered about the date when Lord Ripon assumed the reins of government, and the same being delivered in the Ripon Sarvajanik Mandir after it was ready, was moved by Sheth Nathubhai Lallubhai and seconded by Sheth Trikamlal Vadilal. Kavishwar Dalpatram Dayabhai next proposed that the managing committee of the Gujarat Vernacular Society should be requested to undertake the management of the arrangements connected with the annual address. He was seconded by Mr. Pitambardas Tribhuvandas. Repeated cheers were given in honour of Her Imperial Majesty and Lord Ripon, and the assembly gradually dispersed as the band played "God save the Queen."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Secretariat, under the presidency of H. E. the Governor. The followin members were also present:—H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C. B., the Hon. J. B. Peile, C. S. I., the Hon. M. Melvill, the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., the Hon. Budrooddin Tyabjee, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Khunderao Vishvanath Raste, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., the Hon. J. B. Richey, C. S. I., the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. the Thakor Saheb Jaswatsinjee Futehsinjee, and the Hon. J. R. Naylor.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 441, dated 14th March, 1884, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Local Boards Bill.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India No. 631, dated 12th April, 1884, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

THE PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon. M. Melvill begged leave to introduce a Bill to legalize the payment by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of certain arrears of interest due to Government. In doing so he said it was, perhaps, desirable that he should explain the object of the Bill more fully than it was set forth in the statements of objects and reasons. At first the Port Trust being in its infancy, and not so prosperous as it afterwards became, from he year 1873 to 1877 it was not able to pay all the interest due to Government; and the result was that, at the end of the year 1877, there was a sum of Rs. 2,36,013-11-9 due to Government on account of arrears of interest. This was the sum with which it was the purpose of the present Bill to deal. As the prosperity of the Port Trust increased, at the end of the year 1882-83 the Trustees had in hand a sufficient surplus for the discharge of this debt, and they were quite ready and willing to pay it off. It appeared at first sight that nothing could be simpler than that the debt could be discharged out of the surplus. But in the meantime, the Trust was reconstituted by the Bombay Act VI of 1879; and if Honourable Members referred to sections 49 and 51 of that Act, they would see that the objects for which the funds in the hands of the Trustees could be applied were there clearly set forth; and they did not include the payment of an antecedent debt. The question therefore arose how this difficulty was to be met. At first it was thought that the best plan would be to take advantage of a provision contained in the Act, under section 39, which stated that the Port Trust could borrow money for the purpose of paying off its debt. It might be thought that the simplest plan was for the Trustees to raise a loan for the payment of the debt to Government. But the Trustees had expressed their disinclination to go into the market to borrow such a small sum; and it was agreed that, when they had received a sufficient sum in the hand for payment of the debt, they should be obliged to borrow money. It was, therefore, ultimately resolved that the Trustees, acting on the advice of the Advocate-General, should make, and Government should accept, payment of the debt out of the surplus in hand; and it was considered necessary to introduce the present Bill in order to legalize that payment by the Trustees to the Secretary of State for India. With these remarks, the honourable member moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill having been read a first time, the standing orders were suspended, and then it was read a second and a third time, and passed.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The Hon. M. Melvill begged leave to introduce a bill to empower the Municipal Corporation of this city to subscribe to the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition, and to enable the Municipal Commissioner to be a member of the Executive Committee of Management of that Exhibition. He said that the objects and reasons of the Bill were so fully stated, and he thought that honourable members were so conversant with the subject matter of the Bill, that it was hardly necessary for him to make any remarks. The preamble said it was proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay in the year 1888-87 or 1887-88. But he thought it was now pretty well decided that it would be held in the former year. The Municipal Corporation wanted to subscribe a lakh of rupees to the guarantee fund. But that was not one of the objects to which the fund of the Municipality could, under the existing law, be applied; and therefore it was necessary to legalize any payment which the Corporation might hereafter be called upon to make under the guarantee. That was the main object of the Bill. Section 2 provided that the Municipal Commissioner might be a member of the Executive Committee of Management. Government understood there was a very general opinion that it was desirable that the presidency and energetic Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, should be a member of the Committee of Management, over which he would probably be called to preside. But under the law, as it now stood, it could not be done, because by section 43 of the Municipal Act of 1872 it was provided that the Municipal Commissioner should not be permitted to hold any other appointment or to follow any other occupation, but should devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office as Municipal Commissioner. One of the objects of the Bill was therefore to enable the Commissioner to become a member of the Executive Committee, and to devote such share of his time and attention as he thought necessary to the affairs of the Exhibition. Then, inasmuch as the duties of the Municipal Commissioner were about as much as any man could perform, it was impossible for Mr. Ollivant to perform the functions of chairman of the Committee of Management in addition to his own duties. Therefore the next section gave power to appoint a Deputy Commissioner to assist him in his duties as Municipal Commissioner. The allowance of the Deputy Commissioner was to be fixed by Government. The last section enabled the Municipal Corporation, if they should think fit, to pay the salary of the Deputy Commissioner out of the municipal fund. It was probable that the provision of the last section would not be carried into effect, because *prima facie* any extra expense to be incurred in connection with the Exhibition should be met from the funds of the Exhibition. If, however, the Corporation, with their wonted liberality, saw fit to contribute towards the salary of the Deputy Commissioner they might do so. With these observations the honourable member moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time.

H. E. the President, in suspending the standing orders, said.—This Bill stands in the same position as the last one. It is introduced only to meet a legal disability. It may, perhaps, be proper for me to remark that the Government in this matter have done no more than give that assistance which it is necessary that they should give to the general feeling of the community. The movement for holding an Exhibition is altogether spontaneous on the part of the public of Bombay and all that we can do is to give such facilities as are in our power to afford. My honourable colleague has said that the Exhibition would be held in the first year named in the Bill. As a matter of fact, I believe that the Bombay Provisional Committee are waiting for a reply from the Government of the Australian colonies, from whom large numbers of exhibits are expected. They have not yet stated which year would be most convenient to them. I understand, from all I hear, that the idea that the Exhibition will interfere with the holding of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London is no longer entertained. The promoters of the Bombay Exhibition have, in the first place, abandoned the project of holding the Exhibition in the year 1888, in order to avoid the possibility of its clashing with the other Exhibition. I find that there is only one opinion here, that in no way will the project of holding an Exhibition in Bombay be allowed to interfere with the most adequate representation of this city in the London Exhibition. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Ollivant to see that he should be the one man who all parties agree should be asked to preside over the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition. It is, under existing circumstances, necessary that the appointment should be legalized. I now ask that the Bill be read a second and a third time.

The Bill having been read a second and a third time, it was passed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.—A general upward o

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